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GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR



Economic Review
ECONOMIC REVIEW

of
OF

Jammu and Kashmir
JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1986-87
1986-87

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

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ECONOMIC REVIEW

OF

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

1986—87

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FOREWORD

The Economic Review which has become a regular publication of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics has filled up an important gap in the literature on the state economy. It has become a very useful tool for the planners as also for research scholars. I am happy that the fourth issue has been prepared and hope that the publication would be helpful to all interested in the subject.

Sheikh Ghulam Rasool (I.A.S.)
Additional Chief Secretary and
Commissioner for Planning &
Development.

INTRODUCTION

I have great pleasure in introducing the fourth issue of the Economic Review of Jammu and Kashmir State. I hope the publication would be received as warmly as its predecessors were received.

G. M. BHAT
Director,
Economics and Statistics.

INTRODUCTION

This book is a collection of the most interesting and valuable papers on the subject of the history of the United States, from the first settlement to the present time. It is a work of great interest and value, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the United States.

1847

1847

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1. THE STATE ECONOMY

1.00 The SDP at constant prices showed average annual growth of 4.17 percent over the period 1980-81 to 1985-86 and 3.92% during 1985-86 compared to the previous year. The percapita income at the same prices rose by annual average of 1.21 percent during the five year period and 1.04 percent during 1985-86 over 1984-85. The year 1986-87 saw major damages to the rabi crops, especially wheat and the minor cereals and millets and fruit. Forest produce was also low. Hence the SDP at constant prices registered a marginal growth of 4% and the per capita income was almost constant moving up by three rupees only, rising to Rs. 684.

1.01 Public expenditure both under the normal budget and the plan has increased considerably. The estimate of budget receipt for the year was of the order of 966.01 crores, 5% above that of the previous year. Increase is reflected in the budget disbursements too. Revenue receipts have increased from Rs. 588.81 crores to Rs. 636.37 crores and the per capita revenue receipt from Rs. 866 to Rs. 912. The annual plan expenditure has moved up from Rs. 274.42 crores to the likely level of Rs. 337.66 crores during the same period.

1.02 The Kharief crops, especially rice and maize, recorded increase in production. However, the rabi crops, particularly wheat, suffered heavy damage. The total production of food grains fell by about three lakh quintals. The production of fruit too fell by about 4% compared to the earlier year.

1.03 The tourist arrivals which had suffered a serious set back during the past few years, improved during the last year. During the year under reference, however, the inflow has gone up considerably. The number of tourists to the valley for 1986 was 5.90 lakhs. Assuming the same pace of recovery, the industry might well surpass next year the record arrival of 6.42 lakh visitors achieved in 1981. Increased arrivals give a spur to the economy, especially in the handicraft industry, transport, hotels and other branches of trade.

1.04 Industries have witnessed expansion in number, production and employment. The production of the units managed by the J&K Industries Limited and the J&K Minerals Limited has moved in different directions. The former has increased by Rs. 336.39 lakhs but the latter has decreased by Rs. 95.49 lakhs. The number of small scale units registered with the District Industries Centres increased by 2718 and the employment in the sector by 8860 persons. The production of handicrafts has increased from Rs. 105 crores to Rs. 110 crores, exports from Rs. 40 crores to Rs. 43 crores and employment from 1.85 lakhs to 1.90 lakhs. The production in the Khadi and Village Sector has increased from Rs. 2063 lakhs to Rs. 2408 lakhs and employment in the sector was nearly 35000.

1.05 Banks have expanded their activities considerably. The number of bank offices has gone up from 699 in March, 1985 to 728 in March, 1987. The amount of deposits has moved up from Rs. 815 crores to Rs. 972 crores and of advances from Rs. 341 crores to Rs. 414 crores from March 1986 to March 1987. Percentage of advances to deposits has risen from 42 to 43.

1.06 Power generation showed increase, from 883 million units during 1985-86 to 1066 million units during 1986-87. Another 726 million units was purchased from outside the state. The per capita availability rose from 216 to 257 units. The demand having increased faster, the sufferings of both the domestic and the commercial consumer continued, especially during the winter months. However, the rural electrification programme has expanded further and 96% of the villages stood electrified at the end of the year against 88% only during the previous year.

1.07 Wholesale and retail prices continued to rise. The All India Index numbers of wholesale prices rose from 358 in 1985-86 to 377 during 1986-87. The wholesale prices of essential food articles in the state showed considerable increase. The consumer price index numbers for industrial workers of Srinagar City rose from 650 in 1985 to 724 in 1986 viz by 74 points, while the rise in the All India Index was 53 points only during the same period. During 1987 the index was 719 for India and 797 for Srinagar.

1.08 Education continued to expand. The enrolment ratio in the primary stage was likely to be 95 and that in middle stage 58. Scheduled caste and Gujjar and Bakerwal children have also improved their enrolment in schools. Health and medical facilities expanded during the year. The dependence of population per medical institution has been reduced from 2938 in 1985-86 to 2781 in 1986-87. However, the dependence per hospital bed and per doctor/hakim/ vaid has remained almost constant. Safe drinking water has been supplied to 71% of the inhabited villages. Water supply to the cities of Jammu and Srinagar has also improved as a result of the implementation of the Master Plans.

1.09 Detailed analysis of the economy is given in the following pages.

2. POPULATION

2.00 The population of Jammu and Kashmir has been growing very fast. The growth rate for the decade 1971-81 has been 29.69% which is above the national population growth rate of 25.00 percent for the same period. The population counted as 59.87 lakhs in 1981 is now estimated to have risen into the neighbourhood of 69.77 lakhs—an average addition of 1.65 lakhs per annum.

Main indicators :

2.01 The latest results of the sample registration issued by the Registrar General of India in the report on sample registration system—1983, issued in June 1986 and the Sample Registration Bulletin—December, 1986, give population trends for the state. The proportion of child population in the state is about 2% more than that in the country. But it is undergoing decline. Children aged 0—14 years who comprised 43% of our population in 1971, constituted 41% in 1981 and 40.63% in 1983. On the other hand, the proportion of those aged 50 years or more shows upward trend.

TABLE 1
Structure of population by broad age groups

Age group	Percentage of population			
	1971	1981	1983	
			J&K	India
1	2	3	4	5
0—14	42.91	41.00	40.63	38.85
15—49	46.21	47.67	48.26	48.76
50 plus	10.88	11.33	11.11	12.39
Total :	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Birth rate :

Source :—Sample Registration System 1983

2.02 Crude birth rate, the most popularly used measure of fertility, puts the state on the lower side of the rate worked out for the country. The moving average birth rate for the three years 1982-84 for the state is indicated as 31.9 per thousand of population. Correspondingly the birth rate for the country is shown as 33.8 per thousand. Marginal decline of a few decimal points is observed over a period of eleven years since 1971-73.

General fertility rate :

2.03 The general fertility rate for the state for 1983 has been estimated 138.4 where as the same for India as a whole is 143.5. The rate is higher, 150.8, for rural areas against 99.3 for urban areas. The rate has shown decline of 3.47% from 138.4 for the triennium 1976-78 to 133.6 in the triennium 1981-83. The total fertility rate viz the average number of children expected to be born per woman during entire span of reproductive age, other things remaining the same, is 4.6 for J&K for 1983 against 4.5 for the country. The rate is 5 for rural areas and 3.1 in urban areas. The TFR has also declined from 4.6 in the triennium 1976-78 to 4.5 in the triennium 1981-83. The mean age of fertility is shown as 29.5 years for the state against 28.4 years for the country.

Mortality rate :

2.04 The mortality rate has declined considerably. The average moving three year death rate for 1982-84 is 8.8 per thousand of population against the rate of 12.1 per thousand for the country as a whole. The figure is 9.5 for rural areas and 6.8 for urban areas. Decline has been recorded from 10.5 in 1971-73 to 8.8 in 1982-84.

2.05 Infant death rate for the state is indicated as 71 against 105 for the country. The infant mortality rate is 77 per thousand in rural areas and 46 in urban areas. It is 77 among males and 64 among females. The infant mortality rate has risen from 67.7 in the triennium 1976-78 to 70.3 for 1981-83.

TABLE 2

Average three year moving average birth and death rates :

Average rate per 1000 of population

Year	Birth rate		Death rate	
	J&K	India	J&K	India
	2	3	4	5
1971-73	32.3	36.3	10.5	15.9
1972-74	31.1	35.3	10.4	15.7
1973-75	31.3	34.4	11.2	15.3
1980-82	31.2	33.8	9.0	12.3
1981-83	31.4	33.8	8.7	12.1
1982-84	31.9	33.8	8.8	12.1

Source :—Sample Registration Bulletin
December 1985.

Population control :

2.06 The family welfare programme has been taken up in all districts of the state. Ending 1986-87, a total of 2.85 lakh sterilization operations has been performed. Besides, a total of 1.50 lakh IUD/Cu.T were inserted to women in child bearing age groups. The number of persons covered under sterilization per thousand of population was 41 and that under loop insertion 21 ending 1986-87. Over twelve thousand couples were using conventional contraceptives and over two thousand oral pills to avert births. The highest coverage per thousand of population under the sterilization and loop /Cu.T has been achieved in District Srinagar followed by District Jammu. The acceptance of the family welfare programme has been comparatively better in Kashmir Valley but less enthusiastic in Jammu Region. Kupwara and Kargil districts also have shown lesser response.

TABLE 3 (Contd)

Achievements under family welfare programme (Provisional)

District	Sterilization operations ending 1986-87		IUD/Cu.T ending 1986-87		Number of	
	Number	Per 1000 of population	Number	Per 1000 of population	CC users (1986-87)	OP users (1986-87)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anantnagh	34386	45.60	12869	17.07	1367	305
Pulwama	18216	38.88	11081	23.65	805	153
Srinagar	79931	98.75	34272	42.34	1338	351
Budgam	7970	18.03	7150	16.22	572	159
Baramulla	27593	35.17	17516	22.33	1055	206
Kupwara	4449	11.73	6026	15.90	660	198

TABLE 3 (Concl'd)

Achievements under family welfare programme (Provisional)

District	Sterilization operations ending 1986-87		IUD/Cu.T ending 1986-87		Number of	
	Number per 1000 of Population		Number	Per 1000 of Population	CC users (1986-87)	OP users (1986-87)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kargil	464	6.21	428	5.73	180	60
Leh	2090	26.00	2353	29.26	35	2
Doda	9291	19.24	6336	13.12	1253	118
Udhampur	13685	25.59	8830	16.51	793	162
Jammu	56153	51.00	28739	26.10	2597	225
Kathua	12051	27.63	6098	13.98	619	89
Rajouri	12293	33.48	5086	13.85	456	166
Poonch	6075	23.10	2960	11.25	430	98
J & K State	284647	40.80	149744	21.46	12160	229

3 STATE INCOME

3.00 SDP the most important indicator of economic growth shows that J&K economy has not maintained as good health as the national economy has kept. The growth of SDP as also the per capita income at both the current and the constant prices has been on the lower side of the national parameters.

3.01 Since 1980-81 the net domestic product has risen from Rs. 857.29 crores to Rs. 1523.56 crores at current prices and from Rs. 378.20 crores to Rs. 457.14 crores on constant prices of 1970-71. There has been the annual growth of 15.54 percent at current prices and 4.17 percent at constant prices of 1970-71. The rates of growth are less than the growth of 17.39 percent and 5.37 percent in the national domestic product. The growth rates during 1984-85 and 1985-86 too are on the lower side. The growth rates are 10.51% at current prices and 3.92% at the constant prices against 12.46% and 5.07% of the national income. The per capita income which moved up from Rs. 1455 in 1980-81 to Rs. 2270 in 1985-86 at current prices and from Rs. 642 to Rs. 681 at constant prices, has shown growth rates of 11.20 and 1.21% which are again on lower side of the corresponding percentages of 13.35 and 2.87% for the country for the same period. The growth in 1985-86 is 7.53% at current prices and 1.04% at constant price against 10.23% and 2.97% in the per capita national income. The real per capita income has under-gone small increment of Rs. 39 over 5 years or less than Rs. 8 - per year. In fact the income declined from Rs. 638 in 1980-81 to 633 in 1982-83. It rose to Rs. 673 in 1983-84, to Rs. 674 in 1984-85 and to Rs. 681 in 1985-86. On the other hand the real per capita income for India showed positive growth throughout. For 1986-87, the SDP was Rs. 1614 crores at current prices and Rs. 471.10 crores at constant prices. The corresponding per capita income was Rs. 2344 and 684. While the SDP at constant prices grew by 3%, the per capita income at same prices, grew by less than half a percent during the year.

TABLE 4

Growth of N.S.D.P.

Year	SDP (Rupees in crores)		NNDP (Rupees in crores)		Per capita income (Rs.)			
	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices	J & K		India	
					At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970-71	249.59	249.59	34235	34235	548	548	633	633
1980-81	857.29	378.20	105743	47414	1455	642	1557	698
1981-82	948.02	385.61	120966	49934	1568	638	1743	720
1982-83	1065.99	392.87	133807	51154	1719	633	1887	722
1983-84	1259.57	428.27	158265	55300	1979	673	2186	764
1984-85	1378.61	439.87	174018	57243	2111	674	2355	775
1985-86 (P)	1523.56	457.14	195707	60143	2270	681	2596	798
1986-87 (Q)	1614.22	471.10	229035@	143935@	2344	684	2975@	1869@
Percentage annual growth rate :—								
(i) 1980-81 to 1985-86	15.54	4.17	17.39	5.37	11.20	1.21	13.35	2.87
(ii) 1984-85 to 1985-86	10.51	3.92	12.46	5.07	7.53	1.04	10.23	2.97
(iii) 1985-86 to 1986-87	5.95	3.05	N.C	N.C	3.15	0.44	N.C	N.C

@New Series 1980-81 base.
NC—Not Comparable

3.02 Although the SDP is undergoing structural change and the proportional contribution of agriculture is declining, still, however, the absolute contribution from this sector is large enough to determine the course of growth. Agriculture dominates the rate of growth and pulls the SDP and the per capita income up and down according to the dictates of nature. The poor health of the economy during the past years is explained by the misbehaviour of agriculture, especially in the sphere of foodgrain production which accounts for 85% of the sown area.

TABLE 5

Production of food-grains

Year	Quantity produced (Lakh Qtls.)
1	2
1980-81	130.66
1981-82	127.27
1982-83	126.09
1983-84	128.96
1984-85	124.45
1985-86	140.36
1986-87	137.37

3.03 The real income per capita has moved exactly in the same direction in which the production has gone. For the year 1986-87, the prospects of kharief crops have been better. According to preliminary estimates, the production of rice has gone up from 58.71 lakh qtls. for previous year to 59.05 lakh qtls. during the year under review and that of maize from 49.39 lakh to 51.92 lakh qtls. during the same period. The average yield of rice has remained at 22Qtls./ha while for maize it has gone up from 17.21 to 17.97 qtls./hect. compared to 1985-86. There is increase in the production of pulses but substantial decline in wheat and other cereals and millets. Total food-grain production has fallen and has restricted the growth of SDP for 1986-87.

3.04 Change in the composition of SDP is slow but steady. The primary sector is shrinking in its contribution to the net product while the secondary and tertiary sectors are moving up. The shift is more evident in the series based on constant prices than in the current price series. The share of the primary sector has reduced from 56.64% in 1970-71 to 44.60% now, whereas the contribution of the secondary sector has risen from 14.56% to 19.75% and that of tertiary sector from 28.80% to 35.65% during the same period.

TABLE 6

Percentage contribution to S.D.P. from various sectors

Year	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector		T o t a l	
	current prices	(1970-71) prices	current prices	(1970-71) prices	current prices	(1970-71) prices	current prices	(1970-71) prices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970-71	56.64	56.64	14.56	14.56	28.80	28.80	100.00	100.00
1974-75	57.03	53.62	16.07	16.25	26.90	30.13	100.00	100.00
1977-78	55.17	53.97	16.47	15.42	28.36	30.61	100.00	100.00
1980-81	52.70	51.65	16.64	16.65	30.66	31.70	100.00	100.00
1983-84	52.70	47.50	18.21	20.02	29.09	32.48	100.00	100.00
1984-85 (P)	50.77	46.11	19.08	21.22	30.15	32.67	100.00	100.00
1985-86 (P)	49.95	44.60	15.60	19.75	34.45	35.65	100.00	100.00

P—Provisional

Q—Quick

05 The important sources of the SDP are agriculture, forestry and logging, manufacturing, construction, transport, trade, hotels and restaurants and public administration. At constant prices, agriculture contributed Rs. 192 crores or 42% to the SDP during 1985-86. Rs. 50 crores or 11% was contributed by construction, Rs. 34 crores or 7% by public administration, Rs. 30 crores or 7% by trade, hotels and restaurants, Rs. 27 crores or 6% by transport and storage, Rs. 33 crores or 7% by manufacturing activity and Rs. 10 crores or 2% by forestry and logging. During 1985-86 highest growth 24% is noted in manufacturing activity in the un-registered sector. Public administration, construction and agriculture follow with 9%, 7% and 5% respectively.

TABLE 7

Growth of important sub sectors of S.D.P.

Sector	Contribution to S.D.P. (Constant prices)						(Rs. in crores)
	1970-71		1984-85		1985-86		Percentage growth between 1985-86 compared to 1984-85
	Amount	percentage	Amount	percentage	Amount	percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agriculture	127.55	51.10	182.80	41.56	191.93	41.98	4.99
Forestry and Logging	12.31	4.93	17.68	4.02	9.70	2.12	(—)45.14
Manufacturing :							
(i) Registered	2.09	0.84	24.04	5.47	12.33	2.70	(—)48.71
(ii) Unregistered	11.26	4.51	16.45	3.74	20.42	4.47	24.13
4. Construction	21.85	8.75	47.07	10.70	50.21	10.98	6.67
5. Transport and Storage	11.62	4.66	35.77	8.13	27.18	5.95	(—)24.01
6. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	21.58	8.65	31.94	7.26	30.20	6.61	(—)5.45
7. Public Admn.	14.22	5.70	31.20	7.09	34.11	7.46	9.33
8. Others	27.11	10.86	52.92	12.03	81.06	17.73	53.17
Total :	249.59	100.00	439.87	100.00	457.14	100.00	3.92

3.06 In respect of per capita income on constant prices, among important states, J&K has moved up by two step since 1970-71. She ranks 9th among these states and is ahead of Kerala, Assam, Rajasthan,

Orissa, U.P., M. P. and Bihar upto 1984-85. Data received so far indicate the same ranking likely for 1985-86 also.

TABLE 8

Growth of per capita income at constant prices of (1970-71)

1970-71		1984-85		1985-86	
1		2		3	
1. Punjab	1070	1. Punjab	1566	Punjab	1621
2. Haryana	877	2. Haryana	1110	Haryana	1217
3. Gujarat	829	3. Maharashtra	1017	Maharashtra	1029
4. Maharashtra	783	4. Gujarat	970	Gujarat	862
5. W. Bengal	722	5. W. Bengal	858	W. Bengal	858
6. H. Pradesh	678	6. Karnatka	772	H. Pradesh	788
7. Rajasthan	651	7. H. Pradesh	716	Karnatka	698
8. Karnatka	641	8. A. Pradesh	705	J & K	681
9. Kerala	594	9. J & K	689	M. Pradesh	623
10. A. Pradesh	585	10. Kerala	607	Kerala	614
11. J& K	548	11. Assam	584	U. Pradesh	587
12. Assam	535	12. U. P.	580	Bihar	486
13. U. Pradesh	486	13. Rajasthan	577		
14. M. Pradesh	484	14. M. Pradesh	574		
15. Orissa	478	15. Orissa	512		
16. Bihar	402	16. Bihar	474		

4. PUBLIC FINANCE AND PLANNING

Budget Receipts :

4.00 The estimates for 1986-87 indicate a total receipt of Rs. 966.01 crores against the previous years corresponding revised estimates of Rs. 922.76 crores, about five percent higher. Increase is reflected in transfers from the centre as also slightly in the state's own revenue and negotiated loans. Under the head transfers from centre, statutory grants, share in central taxes, non plan grants and grants to cover gap in resources have all undergone step up. Increase is noticed in the size of block grants too. The total contribution from this group of sources has gone up from Rs. 419 crores to Rs. 464 crores and the percentage from 45.43 percent in the previous year to 48.06% during the year under report. The share of loans from the centre has shrunk from Rs. 275.33 crores to Rs. 268.53 crores, a decrease of about Rs. 7 crores. The percentage share from this source too has come down from 29.84 to 27.80. State's own revenue has moved up by Rs. 4 crores. Proportionally however, the share from this head of resources has fallen by half a percent viz from 20.02 to 19.54%.

4.01 The amount from negotiated loans has moved up by about one crore but the percentage remains almost the same,

TABLE 9

Budget Receipts--(Rs. in crores)

Item	1985-86 (Revised Estimates)		1986-87 (Estimates)	
	Amount	Percentage to total receipts	Amount	percentage to total receipts
1	2	3	4	5
State's own revenue :				
Revenue account	169.63	18.38	172.10	17.81
Capital account	15.17	1.64	16.72	1.73
Total :	184.80	20.02	188.82	19.54
Transfers from centre :				
Statutory grants	82.79	8.97	70.45	7.29
Share in central tax	136.35	14.78	167.68	17.36
Non-plan grants	43.08	4.67	54.51	5.64
Grants to cover gap in resources	13.28	1.44	16.12	1.67
Block grants :				
Plan grants	86.77	9.40	91.57	9.48
Grants for centrally sponsored schemes	56.91	6.17	63.93	6.62
Total :	419.18	45.43	464.26	48.06
Loans from centre :				
Share in small savings	15.50	1.68	17.00	1.76
Loans for state plan :				
Loans for centrally sponsored schemes	199.64	21.63	213.66	22.12

	1985-86 (Revised Estimates)		1986-87 (Estimates)	
	Amount	Percentage to total receipts	Amount	Percentage to total receipts
1	2	3	4	5
Loans to cover gap in resources	30.98	3.36	37.62	3.89
Medium term loans	28.97	3.14	..	..
Other loans	0.24	0.03	0.25	0.03
Total :	275.33	29.84	268.53	27.80
Negotiated loans & market borrowings	43.46	4.71	44.40	4.60
Grand Total	922.76	100.00	966.01	100.00

Budget disbursements :

4.02 On disbursement side, increase is reflected in all items except in repayment of interest on loans and on loans and advances. Expenditure on economic services has moved up from Rs. 349.27 crores in the previous year to Rs. 380.19 crores during the year under review, payment of interest on loan from Rs. 91.26 crores to Rs. 102.43 crores, expenditure on social and community services from Rs. 246.05 crores to Rs. 252.50 crores and on general services from Rs. 116.60 crores to Rs. 119.91 crores. The largest amount is claimed by economic services with a share of 39.36%. This is followed by social and community services with 26.14%, general services with 12.41% and interest on loans with 10.60%. Servicing of debt, interest on loans and repayment of loans-accounts for 15.07% of the total expenditure for the year. Rs. 27.95 crores (2.89%) is provided for special development plan and Rs. 25.62 crores (2.65%) on misc. programmes.

TABLE 10

Budget disbursements

Item	1985-86 (Revised estimates)		1986-87 (Estimates)	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Servicing of debt :				
a) Interest on loans	91.26	9.89	102.43	10.60
b) Repayment of loans	63.01	6.83	43.18	4.47
Total :	154.27	16.72	145.61	15.07
General services	116.60	12.64	119.91	12.41
Social and community services	246.05	26.66	252.50	26.14
Economic services	349.27	37.85	380.19	39.36
Loans and advances	12.75	1.38	8.73	0.91
Special development plan	..	..	27.95	2.89
Other expenditure	20.93	2.27	25.62	2.65
Reserve with Finance Deptt.	2.75	0.30	5.50	0.57
Surplus	20.14	2.18	..	..
Total :	922.76	100.00	966.01	100.00

Revenue receipts :

4.03 Revenue receipts are estimated to have risen from Rs. 588.81 crores of the previous year to Rs. 636.37 crores during the year under reference so that the per capita revenue has risen from Rs. 866 to Rs. 912. The main sources of revenue receipts are the grant in aid contribution accounting for Rs. 447.37 crores or 70% of the total revenue. In this group Rs. 296.59 crores or 46% is in form of grant in aid from central government and Rs. 150.78 crores (24%) the state share of union excise duty. While the share in the excise duty has gone up by about two percent that of grant in aid from Central government has fallen to the same extent. Tax revenue is the next important source with a share of Rs. 120.80 crores having shown improvement of about one percent over the previous years receipts. The share of taxes other than corporate taxes has shown increase of 3% over the previous year and misc. taxes of over one percent. Other categories of taxes have shown decline of around two percent or less in each case.

4.04 The percentage share of non tax revenue with a total contribution of Rs. 68.20 crores or 10.72% shows a decline of about 3% as compared to the previous year, though the actual amount has gone up by Rs. 11.10 crores. The largest contributor in this category is forest with a percentage share of 48. Forest shows a decline of revenue from Rs. 46.46 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 32.72 crores and the percentage share from 59 to 48 during the year. Interest receipts, the next important source in the non tax group claims a share of Rs. 19.78 crores or 29% against the previous years Rs. 16.81 crores or 21%. The other substantial groups are power projects, public works and misc. items all showing small gains during the year.

TABLE 11

Revenue receipts of J&K

Item	1985-86 (Revised estimates)		1986-87 (Estimates)	
	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tax Revenue :				
a) Taxes other than corporation taxes	1123.23 (1.91)	11.05	1690.00 (2.66)	13.99
b) Stamps & registration	331.50 (0.56)	3.26	345.20 (0.54)	2.86
c) State excise	2130.00 (3.62)	20.95	2400.00 (3.77)	19.87
d) Sales tax	3302.00 (5.61)	32.47	3854.00 (6.06)	31.90
e) Taxes on vehicles	500.00 (0.85)	4.92	550.00 (0.86)	4.55
f) Taxes on goods and passengers	2083.00 (3.54)	20.94	2256.00 (3.55)	18.68
g) Others	697.76 (1.18)	6.86	984.64 (1.54)	8.15
Tptal : (1)	10167.49 (17.27)	100.00	12079.84 (18.98)	100.00

Item	1985-86 (Revised estimates)		1986-87 (Estimates)	
	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
2. Non tax revenue :				
a) Interest receipts	1681.28 (2.86)	21.20	1977.98 (3.11)	29.00
b) Public works	267.95 (0.45)	3.38	272.77 (0.43)	4.00
c) Forest	4646.50 (7.89)	58.59	3272.50 (5.14)	47.98
d) Power projects	305.00 (0.52)	3.85	355.00 (0.56)	5.21
e) Others	1029.50 (1.75)	12.98	942.22 (1.48)	13.81
Total (2) :	7930.23 (13.47)	100.00	6820.47 (10.72)	100.00
3. Grant-in-aid contribution :				
a) Grant-in-aid from central govt.	28283.76 (48.03)		29658.78 (46.61)	
b) State share in union excise duty	12500.00 (21.23)		15078.00 (23.69)	
Total (3) :	40783.76 (69.26)		44736.78 (70.30)	
Grand total :	58881.48		63637.09	
Per capita revenue receipts	866		912	

Sources other than grant-in-aid :

4.05 Sources other than grant-in-aid from the central govt. account for a total revenue of Rs. 339.78 crores or 53% of the total receipt. Among these sources tax revenue accounts for 80% of the receipts or Rs. 271.58 crores, with central taxes claiming Rs. 167.68 crores or 49.35% and the state taxes for Rs. 103.90 crores or 31%. Share of the union excise duty amounting to Rs. 150.78 crores is the biggest tax source with contribution of 44.38% followed by sales tax (Rs. 39 crores or 11.34%), state excise (with Rs. 24 crores or 7.06%) and taxes on goods and passengers (Rs. 23 crores or 6.64%).

4.06 The non-tax revenue contributing Rs. 68.20 crores accounts for 20.07% of the total receipts. The main constituents in this category of sources are forest (Rs. 32.72 crores or 9.63%) and interest receipts (Rs. 19.78 crores or 5.82%). The other smaller sources contribute less than 3% each.

TABLE 12

Contribution of revenue other than grant-in-aid from different sources (Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1985-86 (Revised estimates)		1986-87 (Estimates)	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1. Central taxes :				
a) Income tax	1123.23	3.67	1690.00	4.97
b) Share in union excise duty	12500.00	40.85	15078.00	44.38
c) Estate duty	12.00	0.04	..	..
Total (1) :	13635.23	44.56	16768.00	49.35
2. State taxes :				
a) Sales tax	3302.00	10.79	3854.00	11.34
b) Stamps & registration	331.50	1.08	345.20	1.02
c) State excise	2130.00	6.96	2400.00	7.06
d) Taxes on vehicles	500.00	1.64	550.00	1.62
e) Taxes on goods and passengers	2083.00	6.81	2256.00	6.64
f) Others	685.76	2.24	984.64	2.90
Total (2) :	9032.26	29.52	10389.84	30.58
Total Taxes (1)+(2)	22667.49	74.08	27157.84	79.93
3. Non tax revenue :				
a) Interest receipts	1681.21	5.49	1977.98	5.82
b) Public works	267.95	0.88	272.77	0.80
c) Forest	4646.50	15.19	3272.50	9.63
d) Power projects	305.00	1.00	355.00	1.05
e) Others	1029.50	3.36	942.22	2.77
Total (3) :	7930.23	25.92	6820.47	20.07
Grand Total :	30597.72	100.00	33978.31	100.00

Revenue and capital expenditure :

4.07 Expenditure charged to revenue has moved up from Rs. 580.54 crores in 1985-86 to Rs. 627.28 crores. Correspondingly the capital expenditure not charged to revenue has moved up to Rs. 261.20

crores. The step up is 8% in the former case and 16% in the latter case. The average annual growth since 1980-81 has been 22% and 18% respectively.

TABLE 13

Expenditure charged to revenue and capital expenditure not charged to revenue (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	expenditure charged to revenue	Capital expenditure not charged to revenue
1	2	3
1980-81	27326	12429
1981-82	29623	13300
1982-83	32602	13562
1983-84 (RE)	42237	14605
1984-85 (RE)	50930	16843
1985-86 (RE)	58054*	22539
1986-87 (E)	62728**	26120

*Includes Rs. 275 lakhs reserve with Finance Deptt.

**Includes Rs. 1650 lakhs reserve with Finance Deptt. and Rs. 995.64 lakhs expenditure on special development plan.

Classification of expenditure :

4.08 The non-developmental expenditure shows a slightly higher proportion in the total revenue expenditure as compared to the previous year. The expenditure on this sector has risen from Rs. 190.49 crores or 32.81% in 1985-86 to Rs. 208.37 crores or 33.22% in 1986-87. The developmental expenditure has also moved up from Rs. 387.30 crores to Rs. 392.46 crores during the same period. But the percentage share of this sector has fallen from 66.71% to 62.56% during the same period. However, Rs. 9.96 crores or 1.59% is also earmarked for special development plan during the year under reference.

TABLE 14

Break-up of expenditure charged to revenue (Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1985-86 (Revised estimates)		1986-87 (Estimates)	
	Expenditure	Percentage to total	Expenditure	Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5
1. Developmental expenditure :				
a) Social & community services	17941.31	30.90	18037.91	28.85
b) Economic services	20789.10	35.81	21147.76	33.71
Sub total (1) :	38730.41	66.71	39245.67	62.56
2. Non-developmental expenditure :				
General services	19048.53	32.81	20837.18	33.22
3. Reserve with Finance Department	275.00	0.47	1650.00	2.63
4. Expenditure on special development plan	..	..	995.64	1.59
Total (1, 2, 3, & 4) :	58053.94	100.00	62728.49	100.00

Planning :

4.09 1986-87 was the 2nd year of the 7th five year plan. Against the previous years expenditure of Rs. 274.42 crores the outlay for the year under review was Rs. 315.00 crores viz. 15% higher. The annual outlay makes about 22.5% of the total 7th five year plan provision. The anticipated expenditure was Rs. 337.66 crores viz 9% in excess. Excess of expenditure has been recorded in all sectors other than general education, power, "others" under the social services sector, and "science and technology". Substantial excess ranging from 20% to 47% is indicated by general services, under the head economic services, followed by rural development, transport and communication and health and medical education. In other sectors the excess ranges from 2% to 11%.

4.10 70% of the plan expenditure was claimed by economic services, 29% by social services and 1% by general services. Among the individual sectors the highest amount of Rs. 67.10 crores or 20% has been accounted for by power, Rs 56.96 crores (17%) by water supply, Rs. 39.39 crores or 12% has gone to agriculture and allied services, Rs. 30.77 crores (9%) to irrigation and flood control, Rs. 38.83 crores (11%) to transport and communication.

4.11 The approved outlay in the district sector for the year was Rs 12,456.54 lakhs which makes 40% of the total annual plan for the State. The likely expenditure was Rs. 13744.91 lakhs viz an excess of 10%.

TABLE 15

Plan Outlay and Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)

Head of expenditure	7th Plan outlay (1985-90)	1986-87		
		Outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Percentage (col. 4 of col. 3)
1	2	3	4	5
A. Economic Services :				
1. Agriculture and allied services	15625.00	3633.00	3939.30	108
2. Rural Development	4312.00	968.00	1362.00	141
3. Special Area Programme	9590.00	2080.00	2116.00	102
4. Irrigation & Flood Control	14536.00	2915.00	3076.70	106
5. Power	29222.00	7090.00	6710.08	95
6. Industries & Minerals	7250.00	1381.00	1536.42	111
7. Transport & Communication	13020.00	3236.00	3883.00	120
8. Science & Technology	200.00	42.00	2.00	5
9. General Services	2750.00	622.00	917.12	147
Total—A Economic Services :	96505.00	21967.00	23542.62	107
B. Social Services				
10. General Education	8262.00	1905.00	1878.12	99
11. Health & Medical Education	6306.00	1400.00	1735.62	124
12. Water Supply	24137.00	5180.00	5695.88	110
13. Others	3015.00	543.00	529.76	98
Total—B :	41720.00	9028.00	9839.38	109
C. General Services	1775.00	505.00	384.11	76
Grand Total (A+B+C) :	140000.00	31500.00	33766.11	107

5. PRICE SITUATION

5.00 Prices rose to new heights during the year under report. The All India Index numbers of wholesale prices rose from 358 in 1985-86 to 377 in 1986-87. The highest level of 385 was reached in October 1986 after which there was a decline. Except minerals, all other group indices have recorded considerable rise. The index in the primary group rose from 332 to 349, by 17 points or 5 percent. This rise was accounted for mainly by the food group which rose by 21 points or 7% from 318 to 339. The main subgroups which rose in the foodgroup are cereals, fruit and vegetables, milk and milk products, meat and fish. Pulses and condiments and spices have undergone fall. The index of minerals rose from 1029 in 1985-86 to 1032 in the first quarter of the year but fell in the subsequent months making average of 973 for the year. Fuel and light group reflects a rise of 39 points or 7% over 1985-86. Coal, mineral oils and electricity, all have moved up during the year. Manufactured products rose by 16 points or 5%. The rise is substantial in food articles in the group. On the other hand, the textiles group of commodities shows a decline of 5 points or 2%. Fall is in particular reported in respect of cotton textiles and jute, hemp and mesta products. However, the silks group shows slight rise in the index.

TABLE 16

Index numbers of whole sale prices in India—Important Groups

Year	All commodities	Primary Commodities			Fuel and Light	Base(1970-71 =100) Manufactured Products		
		Overall	Food	Minerals		Overall	Food articles	Textiles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1983-84	315.5	304.2	282.9	993.7	490.2	295.5	299.0	249.0
1984-85	338.2	324.4	297.1	1014.7	517.5	319.4	324.0	280.1
1985-86	357.7	331.6	317.7	1029.1	579.8	342.2	346.7	275.6
1986-87	377.2	349.3	338.7	973.3	619.2	360.0	381.8	270.8

5.01 The wholesale prices reported from district headquarters indicate considerable rise in case of a number of commodities. Rice, masoor and dry chillies (whole) indicate marginal rise of less than 4%. The prices of vegetables and oils have shown high rise. The price of potato has gone up by 38%, mustard oil by 34%, onion by 30%. Mustard seed indicates a rise of 19% and linseed of 14%. The price of maize has undergone rise of over six percent.

TABLE 17

Annual average wholesale prices of essential commodities

Commodity	Unit	Price (Rs.)		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rice	Qtl.	373	387	402 (3.88)
2. Maize	"	202	211	225 (6.64)
3. Moong	"	620	656	694 (5.79)
4. Masoor (whole)	"	542	600	610 (1.67)
5. Rajmash	Qtl.	682	878	910 (3.64)
6. Linseed	"	581	473	541 (14.38)
7. Mustard oil (P. Mark)	15 Kg. tin	231	219	293 (33.79)
8. Mustard seed	Qtl.	536	425	505 (18.82)
9. Potato	"	134	188	260 (38.30)
10. Onion	"	174	177	230 (29.94)
11. Dry chillies (whole)	,8,	130	1609	1610 (0.06)

5.02 The index numbers of consumer prices for industrial workers of Srinagar City have also reflected considerable price rise. The general index under this series has risen by 74 points from 650 in 1985 to 724 in 1986. The index for the country as a whole rose from 608 to 661 by 53 points only. The impact was 11% in the state against 9% at the national level. Largest increase was noticed in the "miscellaneous" group viz 123 points or 15%. "Food grains" group underwent increase of 87 points or 14% and cereals 53 points or 9%. "housing" and "fuel and lighting" groups had smaller increase. 1987 saw further increase in all groups. The general index stood at 797, food grains at 803 and fuel and lighting at 1012

TABLE 18

Behaviour of CPI for industrial workers (Srinagar City)

Year/Month	All India (General)	Srinagar City (1960=100)						
		General	Food- grains	Cereals	Fuel & light	Housing	Clothing bedding and footwear	Misc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1984	576	627	634	566	887	267	611	738
1985	608	650	642	562	932	309	650	797
1986	661	724	729	615	939	310	718	920
1987	719	797	803	647	1012	310	767	1080

5.03 The index numbers for urban non-manual employees rose from 582 in 1985 to 632 in 1986 in Srinagar and from 549 to 594 in Jammu. The All India Index rose from 558 to 602 during the same period. The increase was 9% in Srinagar and 8% in Jammu and in the national index.

5.04 Simultaneously the index numbers for agricultural labourers rose from 551 in 1984-85 to 578 in 1985-86 (agricultural year) viz by 5%. The corresponding All India Index rose from 525 to 555 (by 6%) during the same period.

6. AGRICULTURE

6.00 The land use pattern has undergone minor variation in 1985-86 compared to the previous year. The reported area continues to be almost at the 1984-85 level and so does the area under forest and fallow land other than current fallows. Other categories have undergone variations in area. Among major categories of land use, the "area not available for cultivation" has suffered a decrease of 13 thousand hectares. "Net area sown" has also recorded a decrease of 3 thousand hectares. "Other uncultivable land" has recorded a gain of 12 thousand hectares and "fallow lands" 4 thousand hectares

TABLE 19

Land use pattern in the State

(Lakh hectares)

Use	1984-85		1985-86	
	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1. Area under forest	6.58	27.24	6.57	27.24
2. Area not available for cultivation				
a) Area put to non agri. uses	3.08	12.75	3.12	12.91
b) Barren & uncultivated land	2.76	11.42	2.59	10.72
Total (2) :	5.84	24.17	5.71	23.63
3. Other uncultivable land				
a) Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	1.23	5.09	1.26	5.21
b) Land under misc. tree crops and grooves not included in net area sown	0.75	3.11	0.72	2.98
c) Culturable waste	1.52	6.29	1.64	6.79
Total (3) :	3.50	14.49	3.62	14.98
4. Fallow lands				
a) Fallow land other than current fallows	0.07	0.29	0.07	0.29
b) Current fallows	0.82	3.39	0.86	3.56
Total (4) :	0.89	3.68	0.93	3.85
5. Net area sown	7.35	30.42	7.32	30.30
6. Total reporting area hectares	24.16	100.00	24.15	100.00

6.01 As regards the sub categories of land utilization, increase is reflected in the category "area put to non-agricultural uses" by 4 thousand hectares, in the "permanent pastures and other grazing lands" by three thousand hectares, in "Culturable waste" by 12 thousand hectares and in "Current fallows" by four thousand hectares. The corresponding decrease is noted in "Barren and Uncultivated land" (17 thousand hectares), "Land under misc. tree crops and grooves etc." by 3 thousand hectares and in the net area sown by another three thousand hectares. Although the net area sown has recorded a loss of 3 thousand hectares during 1985-86 over 1984-85, cropping intensity appears to have been accelerated and not only off set the decrease, but made a net gain of 1 thousand hectare, raising the total cropped area from 10.29 lakh hectares in 1984-85 to 10.30 lakh hectares in 1985-86. Food

grains continue to occupy more than 5/6th of the area sown and accounted for 84% of the cropped area during the year. The area under rice fell by 9 thousand hectares and its percentage in the total cropped area declined from 27 in 1984-85 to 26 in 1985-86. Maize has gained 5 thousand hectares. Other cereals and millets and pulses each have shown a decrease of 2 and 3 thousand hectares. Area under fruit and vegetables fell by one thousand hectares. However, oil seed has made a breakthrough and got additional area of 8 thousand hectares. For the first time the area under this commercial crop, has reached the level of 73 thousand hectares. The increase has been seven thousand hectare in rape and mustard and to some extent in other types also. Another progressive indication is the increase in area under fodder crops which has moved up from 27 thousand hectares in 1984-85 to 31 thousand hectares in 1985-86. Saffron has however, undergone fall of over 200 hectares of area sown.

TABLE 20

Cropping pattern in the State—area sown under crops (lakh hectares)

Crop	1984-85		1985-86	
	Area	Percentage	Area	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rice	2.75	26.72	2.66	25.73
2. Wheat	2.25	21.87	2.24	21.75
3. Maize	2.82	27.41	2.87	27.86
4. Other cereals & millets	0.43	4.18	0.41	3.98
5. Pulses	0.47	4.57	0.44	4.37
Total food grains :	8.72	84.75	8.62	83.69
6. Fruit & vege tables	0.55	5.34	0.54	5.24
7. oil seeds (all)	0.65	6.32	0.73	6.99
8. Rape & mustard (included in Sr. No. 7)	0.55	5.34	0.62	6.02
9. Fodder crops	0.27	2.62	0.31	3.01
10. Others	0.10	0.97	0.10	1.07
Total :	10.29	100.00	10.30	100.00

6.02 Rice, the principal crop in Jammu and Kashmir was cultivated over an area of 2.66 lakh hectares during 1985-86. The largest area of 0.52 lakh hectares has been under the crop in Jammu District. Anantnag and Baramulla have reported 0.40 lakh and 0.33 lakh hectares respectively. Pulwama, Budgam and Kathua report rice area of 20,000 to 30,000 hectares, Kupwara, Srinagar, Udhampur between 10,000-20,000 hectares and the remaining districts below 10,000 hectares each. The area under the crop is estimated to have undergone a minor increase of 1000 hectares rising to 2.67 lakh hectares in 1986-87. Increase is noticed in all districts other than Budgam, Udhampur, Kupwara and Kathua.

6.03 Rice is an aquatic crop and cannot grow without enough water. 2.39 lakh hectares or 90% of the area under this crop was irrigated. 10% was fed upon rain only. The rain fed area is reported from every district of Jammu Region. The rain fed area has fallen from 0.30 lakh hectares. in 1984-85 to 0.26 lakh hectares in 1985-86 and the irrigated area from 2.45 lakh hectares to 2.39 lakh hectares during the same period.

6.04 Despite the fall in area sown during 1985-86, production of rice has shown increase of about 2 lakh quintals because the average yield has recorded substantial rise from 20.69 quintals/hectare in 1984-85 to 22.11 quintals/hectare during 1985-86. The good conditions of weather and larger area under the crop are estimated, as per preliminary estimates, to have enhanced production of rice to 59.05 lakh quintals during kharif 1986.

6.05 Maize is the next important crop after rice, It accounted for 2.87 lakh hectares or 28% of the total cropped area. In fact maize accounts for largest area and percentage of the total sown area in the state. Udhampur, Doda, Baramulla and Rajouri are the four principal maize growing districts which account for 55% of the total area sown under the crop during the year 1985-86. The area

has increased from 2.82 lakh hectares to 2.87 lakh hectares viz by five thousand hectares or two per-cent was irrigated. The area irrigated under the crop has expanded by seven thousand hectares from the level of 0.15 lakh hectares during the previous year. Irrigated area is mostly in the Kashmir Valley and Doda District. Ninety percent of the irrigated area is concentrated in these districts. Leh and Kargil do not produce maize. The final forecast of area sown indicates further increase in the area under maize during 1986-87. The total area under the crop is estimated to have gone upto 2.89 lakh hectares viz 0.02 lakh hectares above the level of 1985-86. Increase is noticed in Jammu Division except Jammu and Poonch districts which indicate slight fall. In Kashmir Division fall is noticed except in District Kupwara.

6.06 The production of maize has gone up further high during 1985-86. The out put was 49.39 lakh quintals during the year compared to 45.51 lakh quintals during the previous year. The average yield has indicated improvement from 16.16 quintals/hectare to 17.21 quintals/hectare during the year. Estimates put the production at 51.92 lakh quintals and average yield at 17.97 quintals/hectare for 1986-87.

6.07 The third important crop in the State is wheat, which accounts for twenty two percent of the area sown under different crops. During 1985-86 the area under wheat was 2.24 lakh hectares. The crop has disappeared in the Kashmir Valley. A very small area of less than 2 thousand hectares was sown in Kashmir Region under the crop during 1985-86. Wheat is thus confined to Jammu and Ladakh Regions which account for 2.22 lakh hectares and 99 percent of the total area sown under the crop. The preliminary estimates indicate a total area of 2.39 lakh hectares under the crop during 1986-87 recording an increase of fourteen thousand hectares or 6% over 1985-86 level. Substantial increase is noticed in Udhampur, Jammu, Poonch and Rajouri. The yield rate has shown great improvement rising from 7.47 quintals/hectare in 1984-85 to 12.23 quintals/hectare in 1985-86. The total production has accordingly gone up by 10.37 lakh quintals from 16.84 lakh quintals during the previous year to 27.21 lakh quintals during the year 1985-86. The percentage increase has been 64% in the yield rate and 62% in the total production. However, wheat had suffered a great damage and the production recorded decline during the previous two years, viz 1983-84 and 1984-85. Compared to 1982-83 when production was 22.62 lakh quintals, the increase is 4.27 lakh quintals or 19% only. For the year 1986-87 inspite of considerable increase in the area sown, production prospects are bleak because of continued, excessive rains during the harvesting period.

6.08 Other Cereals and millets covering barley, Jawar, bajra, gram and other crops have shown slight decrease of 2 thousand hectares during the year 1985-86. The area sown was 0.41 lakh hectares against the previous years' 0.43 lakh hectares. These crops continue to occupy four percent of the area sown. The production has however, increased by two thousand quintals from 2.18 lakh quintals in 1984-85 to 2.20 lakh quintals in 1985-86. Pulses have followed suit and shown a decrease of three thousand hectares in area sown, and production has fallen from the previous year's level of 3.07 lakh quintals to 2.85 lakh quintals. Percentage of area under pulses continues to be less than five.

6.09 The main cash crop of the State, oilseed, has made considerable break through during the year 1985-86. The area sown under this crop has touched the highest ever level of 0.73 lakh hectares recording increase of eight thousand hectares or eleven percent. The main increase is noticed in the rape and mustard from 0.55 lakh hectares during previous year to 0.62 lakh hectares during 1985-86. The increase is recorded in Baramulla, Pulwama, Budgam, Doda, Udhampur and Jammu. Fall is noticed in Anantnag, Kathua, Rajouri and Poonch.

6.10 The drive to extend the cultivation of saffron to districts other than Pulwama does not appear to have met with much success. The total area under this crop has shown a fall from 3841 hectares in 1984-85 to 3594 hectares only in 1985-86. Viz 247 hectares or six percent less. The bulk of the area viz 3092 hectares or eighty six percent continues to be in Pulwama. Srinagar and Budgam continue with less than 200 and 300 hectares respectively. Anantnag has a small area of 5 hectares and the traditional villages of Kishtwar, said to be the original source of saffron in Kashmir, have also reported area of less than fifty hectares under this crop.

6.11 Fruit and vegetables, occupying five percent of the sown area, appear to have stagnated. The area fell from 0.55 lakh hectares in 1984-85 to 0.54 lakh hectares in 1985-86. However, the area reported through the revenue papers excludes areas under topworking, scattered trees, trees planted on government land/pasture land and non-bearing and newly laid orchards.

6.12 Fodder cultivation is gaining ground in the state and farmers in Jammu and Kathua particularly cultivate the crop for commercial purpose. The area sown under fodder crop has shown in-

crease from 0.27 lakh hectares in 1984-85 to 0.31 lakh hectares viz fifteen percent. However, as in the past, the distribution of fodder crop is uneven. Jammu and Kathua districts account for 17217 hectares or 55% of the area under the crop. Another 7651 hectares or 24% is concentrated in Pulwama, Baramulla and Kargil districts. Other districts have lesser area under the crop.

6.13 Development of agriculture on scientific lines with modern techniques is the guiding principle of the state's agricultural policy. Intensive cultivation to increase production of crops per unit area is important part of the strategy for the purpose. Stress is laid on increase in the coverage of area under H.Y.V. seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, popularisation of improved agricultural implements, extension of agricultural credit, development of dry land areas, adoption of soil and water conservation measures, promotion of cultivation of cash crops like saffron, zeera, hops and vegetables, increased mushroom cultivation, bee keeping, pasture development and fodder cultivation and development of seed farms.

6.14 The H.Y.V. seeds covered an area of 5.20 lakh hectares in 1985-86. The target for the year 1986-87 was 5.49 lakh hectares against an estimated area of 7.68 lakh hectares. The achievement was 5.47 lakh hectares. Concerted and organised efforts are being made for increasing quality seeds at the departmental seed multiplication farms as also in seed villages under a package programme. The total quantity of seed distributed during 1986-87 was 3.25 thousand tonnes against the target of 4.23 thousand tonnes. This is against the previous years achievement of 3.69 thousand tonnes. 2.73 thousand tonnes distributed was of the cereal crops and the remaining 0.52 thousand tonnes of the oilseed and pulses. Likely coverage under chemical fertilizer during the year under report was 970 thousand hectares and the quantity used was 33.49 thousand tonnes. The quantity has recorded a decrease of 5.01 thousand tonnes over the previous years achievement of 38.50 thousand tonnes. Pesticides covered an area of 165 thousand hectares during the same year. Soil erosion on both agricultural and forest lands has been posing a serious challenge to our agriculture, forest wealth and ecology. Concerted efforts are a foot to combat this growing menace and the coverage was likely to be 10.22 thousand hectares ending the year under review. This includes 8.48 thousand hectares under the agricultural lands and 1.74 thousand hectares of the forest land.

TABLE 21

Production and yield rates of important crops

Item	Production/yield rate			
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Preliminary)	
1	2	3	4	5
(Production 000 Quintals)				
Rice		5690	5871	5905
Maize		4551	4939	5192
Wheat		1684	2721	2120
Other cereals & millets		213	220	216
Pulses		307	285	304
Total food grains :		12445	14036	13737
Oil seed		620	709	433
Yield rate (Quintal/hectare)				
Rice		20.69	22.11	22.10
Maize		16.16	17.21	17.97
Wheat		7.47	12.23	8.92

6.15 The index numbers of agriculture have been revised and the base shifted from the trinium 1967-70 to 1979-82. The index numbers for area for all crops indicate constant situation and the overall index for all crops remains on the higher side of 105. The index for food grains and cereals has

fallen by one point each, that of rice by 3 points, of wheat by half a point, barley by six points and pulses by 5 points. Maize has gone up by two points, rape and mustard by 16 points and non-food crops by about 14 points. As regards production, the index has moved up for all crops from 92 to 98 ; viz by 6 points.

6.16 For production all groups of crops other than the non-food crops have indicated increase ranging from 3 to 51 points. In case of non-food crops, the index has fallen by 7 points. The index of average yield for all crops has also gone up from 87 to 93. Increase is noticed in all crops except the non-food group. The increase in the group indices ranges from 3 to 46 points. The fall in the non-food group is of 15 points. The index of net area sown has declined by less than half a point and that of cropping intensity has risen marginally. However, in both cases the index continues to be over 102 as in the previous year. The index of cropping pattern has fallen from 100.35 to 99.68 and that of productivity increased by about 13 points from 85 to 98.

TABLE 2

Index numbers of agriculture

Commodity	Index of		(1979-82=100)			
	Area under crops		Production		Average yield	
	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. All crops	105.63	105.34	91.92	98.04	87.02	93.07
2. All food grains	104.38	103.18	81.24	102.94	77.84	99.77
3. All cereals	104.82	103.85	79.27	102.07	75.62	98.28
4. Rice	103.52	99.96	107.95	111.40	104.28	111.44
5. Maize	102.67	104.60	103.78	112.65	101.13	107.70
6. Wheat	111.89	111.20	82.18	132.85	73.45	119.47
7. Barley	79.63	73.53	67.65	79.56	84.95	108.21
8. Pulses	97.14	92.25	92.37	102.74	95.09	111.36
9. Rape & mustard	133.50	149.53	101.18	118.37	75.79	79.16
10. Non food crops	125.80	140.05	123.27	116.44	99.20	84.17

6.17 The State is ideally suited for cultivation of almost all kinds of temperate and some tropical and sub-tropical fruit. Cultivation of fruit has always provided work and food to the people right from ancient days. The government has all along patronised the industry. Lalitaditya, Harsha, Badshah and the Mughals have all promoted fruit cultivation. Badshah is said to have introduced new varieties of fruits brought from Persia and Kabul. Presently the horticulture activity has assumed the proportion of large industry in our economy and provides employment not only to thousands of people but also makes a handsome contribution to the S.D.P. It has brought a good measure of well being to the cultivators as also to the State.

6.18 According to a census of fruit trees conducted by the Directorate of Horticulture, the total number of trees in 1980-81 was 314 34 lakhs. The largest number was that of apple which accounted for 182.86 lakh trees or 58% of the total. Almond (46.84 lakhs), Walnut (24.45 lakhs), Wild Pear (7.57 lakhs), Wild Beer (6.32 lakhs), Apricot (4.42 lakhs), Wild Apricot (2.04 lakhs), Peach (2.85 lakhs), Plum (3.40 lakhs), Cherry (2.91 lakh), Mango Desi (2.79 lakhs) and Guva (2.01 lakhs), are the other important varieties of fruit trees. The total area under trees has been estimated as 1.33 lakh hectares. The largest chunk of the area (0.61 lakh) hectares was accounted for by apple. Majority of trees (157.63 lakhs or 50%) are full bearing under all types of fruit. 79.28 lakhs or 25% were non-bearing, 73.72 lakhs or 23% were preliminary bearing and 3.71 lakhs or 1% were under decline. According to latest estimates viz. for 1985-86, the total area is 1.48 lakh hectares. This includes 0.64 lakh hectares under apple, 0.33 lakh hectares under walnut, 0.17 lakh hectares under almond, and 0.04 lakh hectares under mango and the remaining 0.30 lakh hectares, under other crops like pear, cherry, peach, plum, apricot etc. The largest area of 0.27 lakh hectares is in Baramulla followed by 0.22 lakh hectares in Anantnag and 0.21 lakh hectares in Pulwama. Kupwara and Budgam account for 0.15 and 0.14 lakh hectares respectively. However, the area under fruits according to the Revenue Department

Is much less viz 0.38 lakh hectares only. But the Revenue Department data do not include the newly laid non bearing orchards, orchards laid in Govt. land and the trees brought under top working.

6.19 During the 7th five year plan the strategy is to make scientific diversification and horizontal expansion of various sorts of fruit. Besides, the cultivation of commercial crops like sweet cherry, apricot, peach, plum and strawberry is to be intensified. Production of dry fruit like Walnut, Almond, Pistachionut, Hazelnut, Chestnut etc. has to be increased. The area to be brought under new plantation during the 7th Plan is targetted at 16000 hectares, 8200 hectares, under fresh fruit and 7800 hectares under dry fruit. An area of 3117 hectares was covered during 1985-86 while the likely coverage for 1986-87 was 3000 hectares, 1554 hectares under dry fruit and 1446 hectares under fresh fruit. According to rough estimates made by the Director of Horticulture production of fruit is estimated to have recorded a decrease of 29000 tonnes during 1986-87. The production was estimated to have been 7.63 lakh tonnes against the figure of 7.92 lakh tonnes for 1985-86. The industry is faced with certain devastating diseases like the apple scab, the almond disease and the mango hopper. Fungicides are distributed with 50% subsidy in prices to face the scab. An area of 2.16 lakh hectares (gross) was sprayed during 1985-86 and the following quantities of fungicides issued.

TABLE 23

Fungicides distributed

S. No.	Name of fungicide	Quantity issued (Metric tonnes)	
		1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
1.	D. M. 45	401.00	359.74
2.	Hexacap	69.40	57.96
3.	Bavistin	12.80	5.23
4.	M. B. C. /J KSten	11.50	7.56
5.	Delan	4.00	—
6.	Foltaf	20.40	23.71
7.	Difolatan/Captod	9.70	20.01
8.	Camal L (K.Litres)	71.40	99.82
9.	Ziron (K.litres)	14.80	25.00
10.	Manzab	22.50	34.41
11.	Ziride	3.70	48.87
12.	B. Stein	2.12	12.99
13.	Topsin -M	1.00	2.47

6.20 The export has however recorded decline from 5.52 lakh tonnes in 1985-86 to 5.29 lakh tonnes in 1986-87. The net decline of 0.23 lakh tonnes makes about a fall of over 4%. Decline is noticed in apples and smaller items under the category of fresh fruit with major chunk of 0.54 lakh q's accounted for by apples. Decline is also evident from almond and miscellaneous fruit in the category of dry

fruit. However, important categories like pears, cherries and walnut kernel have recorded increased export.

TABLE 24

Export of Fruit

Fruit	Quantity exported (Lakh qtls.)		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
A. Fresh Fruit			
Apples	44.71	53.25	47.82
Pears	0.31	0.37	0.52
Cherries	0.04	0.04	0.11
Others	0.49	0.59	0.39
Total	45.55	54.25	48.84
Walnut	0.39	0.41	0.56
Walnut kernel	0.45	0.24	0.38
Almonds	0.04	0.17	0.11
Jams & preserved fruit	0.02	Neg	
Others	0.08	0.10	0.05
Total	0.98	0.92	1.10
G.Total	46.53	55.17	*52.94

*includes 3.00 lakh quintals exported through tourists.

6.21 The total number of fruit growers societies organised by Horticulture Planning and Marketing Organisation has increased from 131 in 1984-85 to 143 in 1985-86. The membership has simultaneously increased from 12141 to 12413. The fruit marketed through these societies has risen from less than six thousand tonnes in 1985-86 to over seven thousand tonnes in 1986-87. However, this makes a very small fraction of the total fruit marketed during the year.

Irrigation

6.22 Irrigation is the most essential input for our agriculture and a very important factor determining the course of our economy. This is so because monsoons cover only a limited portion of the State to the south of the Middle Himalayas and do not reach the areas to the north of these mountains. Accordingly artificial irrigation is given high priority in our plan allocation. Irrigation works are constructed under the major/medium sector and the minor sector. The outlay for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 7286.00 lakhs for major/medium sector and Rs. 4700.00 lakhs for the minor sector. The main

achievements of potential and utilisation under the various sectors are indicated below.

TABLE 25

Potential and Utilization of Irrigation Works

Description	Unit	7th plan target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87	
				Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
Minor Irrigation					
1) <i>Ground Water</i>	000 ha.				
Potential	"	9.00	8.25	8.50	8.25
Utilisation	"	6.70	5.50	5.75	5.75
2) <i>Surface</i>					
Potential	"	181.78	162.98	166.50	166.50
Utilisation	"	143.03	127.53	131.03	131.03
Major/Medium Irrigation					
Potential	"	174.40	151.04	151.04	151.84
Utilisation	"	148.16	121.19	130.73	125.89
Total Major/Medium Plus Minor					
Potential	"	365.18	322.27	326.04	326.59
Utilisation	"	297.89	254.22	267.51	262.67

6.23 During the year 1985-86 the extent of area irrigated has remained nearly unchanged as compared to the earlier year. The net area irrigated has shown marginal improvement while the gross area irrigated shows slightly better gain. The net area irrigated records an increase of nearly half a thousand hectares while the gross area irrigated has increased by about six thousand hectares from 4.17 lakh hectares in the previous year to 4.23 lakh hectares during 1985-86. 2.89 lakh or 93% of the net area was irrigated by government and private canals. Around four thousand hectares was irrigated by wells and tubewells, about three thousand hectares by springs and over fourteen thousand hectares by other sources. In Leh and Kargil districts the whole area cultivated is irrigated. Among other districts the extent of irrigation is highest in Srinagar. Pulwama, Baramulla, Budgam, Anantnag, Kupwara, and Jammu have also high percentage of net area irrigated. Kathua is midway while Poonch, Doda, Rajouri and Udhampur have only a little percentage of area irrigated.

TABLE 26

Percentage of gross and net area Irrigated in the State

District	Percentage area irrigated 1985-86	
	Gross	Net
Leh	100.00	100.00
Kargil	100.00	100.00
Srinagar	75.26	77.04
Pulwama	67.58	65.47
Budgam	67.20	64.19
Anantnag	70.11	63.64
Kupwara	54.07	52.12
Baramulla	50.68	47.72
Jammu	45.95	46.68
Kathua	26.05	25.79
Poonch	15.47	14.73
Doda	11.26	11.96
Rajouri	8.62	9.61
Udhampur	6.51	8.95
J&K State	41.03	42.28

6.24 Among the various crops rice is the mostly irrigated crop. In fact 90% of the area under rice is irrigated. Oil-seeds also is an important irrigated crop. 66 percent of the area sown under this crop is irrigated. 68 percent of area under fodder, 37 percent of that under fruit and vegetables and 24 percent of wheat area is irrigated. Rice claims 56 percent of the total irrigated area, wheat 13 percent and oilseed 11 percent.

TABLE 27

Crops Irrigated (1985-86)

Crop	Area irrigated under the crop (lakh hect.)	Area irrigated under the crop as percentage of total area sown under the crop	Area irrigated under the crop as percentage of total area irrigated under all crops
Rice	2.39	89.85	56.50
Wheat	0.54	24.11	12.77
Oilseeds	0.48	65.75	11.35
Maize	0.22	7.67	5.20
Fodder crops	0.21	67.74	4.96
Fruit and vegetables	0.20	37.04	4.73
Others	0.19	3.13	4.49
Total	4.23	41.07	100.00

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7 FOREST

7.00 Forest is an important resource of revenue and SDP in the State. Its contribution to the revenues of the State amounted to Rs. 33 crores during 1985-86. The contribution to SDP was Rs. 87.34 crores at current prices and Rs. 9.70 crores at the constant prices of 1970-71. The extraction of forest product has undergone decline during 1985-86. The total extraction of timber has fallen to less than one half from 709.04 thousand cubic metres in 1984-85 to 370.50 thousand cubic metres in 1985-86. The value of timber has correspondingly shrunk from Rs. 132.78 crores to 103.67 crores. Early snow-fall is reported as a possible reason for short fall in extraction of the produce. Fire wood extraction has, however, shown slight increase from 111.05 thousand cubic metres to 113.35 thousand cubic metres in 1985-86. The collection of minor products, especially resin, too has sunk down from Rs. 14.09 crores to Rs. 11.74 crores during the year. The total value of all extracted products has contracted from Rs. 148.54 crores to Rs. 116.47 crores. Export of timber outside the state has gone down by about twenty thousand cubic metres from 3.39 lakh cubic meters in 1984-85 to 3.19 lakh cubic metres in 1985-86. Fir continues to be the largest specie exported claiming 44% of the total quantity exported, deodar and kail are other important species exported. While deodar constitutes 31 percent of the total quantity exported, kail claims a percentage of 23.4 and chir about 2% only of the exported timber.

7.01 In view of the great importance which forest enjoys in the economy, the State is vitally interested in the development of the forestry sector. A radical change has been brought about in the management of forest since the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan. There is now more emphasis on conservation and improvement of natural forest and on bringing more and more areas under afforestation. The massive afforestation programme under various schemes is designed to achieve the same end. Important schemes taken up for plantation of new trees are, the economic fuel wood plantation, rural fuel wood plantation, social forestry programme. Achievements of the order of 763 hectares, 890 hectares and 15557 hectares are anticipated for the year. The Social Forestry Programme alone achieved 398 lakh plants during the year.

7.02 The State is faced with acute problem of soil erosion and floods. A Directorate of Soil Conservation has been set up to tackle the problem of soil erosion on modern scientific techniques. Treatment is given by various methods such as :—

- a) Soil working, techniques and choice of species both in temperate and subtropical regions;
- b) Run-off and soil loss studies under various crop conditions and different vegetations;
- c) Hydrological studies in experimental water sheds,
- d) Soil conservation engineering techniques.

7.03 Anticipated area covered ending 1986-87 was 8.48 thousand hectares of agricultural land and 1.74 thousand hectares of forest land.

7.04 The social forestry programme is a prestigious project aided by the World Bank. It was originally to run for a period of 5 years from 1982-83 to 1986-87 but has been extended by one year. The objectives of the programme are to meet the urgent requirements of fuel-wood, small wood, fodder, poles, fruits etc. of the rural population reducing pressure on the natural forests and to supplement employment opportunities, especially for the landless and other weaker sections of rural society. The target of 44000 hectares and eleven crore plants separately also is envisaged. The achievement ending March

1987 was 46300 hectares. As regards plants, the target of 1100 lakhs has also been exceeded by about 81.66 lakhs.

TABLE 28

Achievement under the Social Forestry Programme

(Area in ha. and plants in lakhs)

S. No.	Component	Project target		Achievement ending March 1987		%age of area against project target
		Area	Plants	Area	Plants	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Strip Plantation	1000	25.00	2215.15	65.92	221.51
2.	Wet Land Plantation	2000	50.00	2423.48	60.59	121.17
3.	Denuded Forests	17000	425.00	13583.28	344.89	79.90
4.	Village Wood Lots	5000	125.00	4051.60	108.85	81.03
5.	Farm Forestry	19000	475.00	24026.42	600.41	126.57
Total		44000	1100.00	46299.93	1181.66	105.23

7.05 As regards the year 1986-87, the targets in respect of both area and plants are indicated to have been over achieved. However, there is minor shortfall in the wetland plantation, denuded forests and village woodlots. Strip plantation and farm forestry have offset the shortfall in the over all total.

TABLE 29

Targets and Achievements for the year 1986-87

(ending March)

Component	Target		Achievement	
	Area (Ha.)	Plants (Lacs.)	Area (Ha.)	Plants (Lacs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Strip Plantation	200	5.00	379.82	12.15
2. Wet Land Plantation	400	10.00	395.27	9.88
3. Denuded Forests	5210	130.25	5045.52	130.55
4. Village wood lots.	1405	35.13	1336.67	35.12
5. Farm Forestry	8285	207.12	8399.33	209.96
Total	15500	387.50	15556.61	397.66

7.06 Good response is said to have been made from Kashmir Region and from Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur districts of Jammu Region to the programme. Doda, Rajouri and Poonch have however, to be pulled up.

7.07 A net work of nurseries has been laid in the State under the programme. 484 of them existed ending March, 1987. These included 423 departmental, 17 temporary, 17 schools and 27 Voluntary/kissan nurseries. The nurseries have an area of 568 hectares with plant potential of 431.47 lakhs.

7.08 An important aspect of Social Forestry Project has been generation of employment in the rural areas. As the project has penetrated remote areas, the benefit has percolated to the backward pockets and weaker

sections of population generally.

TABLE 30
Employment generated under the Social Forestry Project

Year	(Lakh work days provided)		
	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
1981-82	1.01	..	1.01
1982-83	4.89	0.38	5.27
1983-84	8.46	0.26	8.72
1984-85	18.11	0.17	18.28
1985-86	22.08	0.76	22.84
1986-87	22.92	0.81	23.73
Total:	77.47	2.38	79.85

7.09 A total of 79.85 lakh work days has been created engaging 77.47 lakh males and 2.38 lakh females. The largest number of 23.73 lakh work days (or 30 percent) has been created during the year under review viz 1986-87.

8. ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

8.00 Transport and communication is one of the key sectors in the strategy for economic development. In fact the health of the economy depends on the efficient and well spread net work of communication lines as that of a living body on the circulatory system. It is, therefore, natural that the communication sector claims an approved Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 13020 lakhs or 9% of the total plan outlay. Important components of the communications sector are "Roads and Bridges, Road Transport Corporation", "the State Motor Garages" and "Tulbul Navigation" (inland water transport). The roads and bridges sub-sector is the principal item of the communication sector and accounts for Rs. 8450 lakhs or 65% of the sectoral allocation. The construction of a road net work as the basic infrastructure for progress in productive and social sectors has been the goal for the State Govt. ever since the start of development planning. Considerable progress has been made in this behalf. Against the projected requirement of 33000 kms. of road length the State had 2003 kms. only in 1950-51. Now, however, the position is much changed. The State P.W.D. alone maintains a total of over ten thousand kms. of road length. The M.E.S., the Forest, the N.E.S. and other development departments maintain more than 5650 kms. of road length in addition to the roads of the P.W.D. The total road length of 16089 kms. is thus several times larger than the one we had earlier.

TABLE 31

Road length maintained by various agencies

S. No. Department		Year	(Road length in kms.)		
			Surfaced	Un-surfaced	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	P.W.D.	1986-87	7959	2480	10439
II.	Forest Department	1986-87	60	1045	1105
III.	B.R.O. (Border Roads Organisation)	1985-86			
	i) Project Beacon		998	333	1331
	ii) Project Sampark		1088	417	1505
	iii) Project Himank		242	649	891
	Total :		2328	1399	3727
IV.	Irrigation & F. C. Deptt. (P)	1985-86	104	679	783
V.	Electric/Power Dev. Department	1985-86	7	33	40
	Total :		10458	5636	16094

8.01 During the year 1986-87 additional road length of 173 kms. has been constructed. Besides, considerable road length has been upgraded from lower to higher categories. The total road length maintained by R&B Department at the end of 1985-86 was 10266 kms. This has now risen to 10439 kms. recording addition of 173 kms. over the previous year. The surfaced road length has moved up from 7808 kms. in 1985-86 to 7959 kms. in 1986-87. The black topped category too has inflated from 4371 kms. in the earlier year to 4601 kms. Metalled road length has undergone net reduction of 98 kms. moving down from 1460 kms. to 1362 kms. The category of shingled roads, however, has recorded a gain of 19 kms. increasing from 1977 to 1996 kms. The un-surfaced category shows net addition of 22 kms. during the year which shows that in addition to new construction, considerable road length has shifted from lower to higher categories of roads. The length in the fair weather cate-

gory has increased from 2300 to 2333 kms. But the jeepable category has had a net decline of 11 kms. falling from 158 to 147 kms.

8.02 Jammu District has the largest road length of 1345 kms. of which 1169 kms. (86%) is surfaced. Largest component of road length in this district is of black topped category which accounts for 982 Kms. Baramullah is the next district with largest road length of 1256 kms. However, 730 kms or 58% is only shingled and metalled. Anantnag ranks third with 1207 kms. and in this district again, 511 kms. or 42% is metalled and shingled only. The second largest road length of 723 kms. of the black-topped category is in Srinagar District.

TABLE 32

Road length maintained by State PWD ending March, 1987 (Kms.)

District	Surfaced				Un-surfaced			
	Black topped	Metalled	Shingled	Total surfaced	Fair weather	Jeepable	Total un-surfaced	Total surfaced and un-surfaced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Anantnag	468	159	352	979	177	51	228	1207
Pulnama	346	147	177	670	63	..	63	733
Srinagar	723	47	100	870	21	6	27	897
Budgam]	292	96	178	566	98	..	98	664
Baramulla	452	293	437	1182	74	..	74	1256
Kupwara	211	233	74	518	53	4	57	575
Leh	115	24	122	261	433	5	438	699
Kargil	89	41	79	209	303	27	330	539
Jammu	982	29	158	1169	181	4	185	1354
Udhampur	231	64	69	364	213	20	233	597
Doda	193	156	68	417	319	30	349	766
Kathua	349	30	109	488	145	..	145	633
Rajouri	93	31	58	182	202	..	202	384
Poonch	57	12	15	84	51	..	51	135
State	4601	1362	1996	7959	2333	147	2480	10439

8.03 The increase of 173 kms. in the road length during the year has raised the average road length per 100 sq. kms. of area very slightly from 10.13 to 10.30. kms Discernible improvement has taken place in Budgam and Udhampur only. Poonch has not reported any improvement over the previous year while Anantnag, Pulwama, Kupwara, Doda and Rajouri have shown only negligible increase over

the previous year. Kathua indicates slight decline due to transfer of certain road length.

TABLE 33

Road Length per 100 Sq. Kms. of area (P.W.D. Roads)

District	Road length per 100 Sq. Kms. of area (Kms.)	
	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3
Pulwama	52.22	52.43
Budgam	47.56	48.43
Jammu	43.33	43.72
Srinagar	40.08	40.26
Anantnag	30.22	30.29
Baramulla	27.07	27.37
Kathua	25.05	23.88
Kupwara	24.13	24.17
Rajouri	14.30	14.60
Udhampur	12.77	13.12
Poonch	8.06	8.06
Doda	6.35	6.55
Kargil	3.52	3.84
Leh	1.41	1.55
State	10.13	10.30

8.04 However, road length per 100 sq. kms. for the State including the road length maintained by departments other than the State R&B has gone up from 14.81 kms. to 15.87 kms.

Vehicle Population

8.05 The number of vehicles in the State has been increasing very fast during the past decade or so. The number has gone up nearly four-fold from 19098 in 1974-75 to 62032 in 1985-86. There is an average addition of 3900 vehicles per year. The number at the end of 1986-87 was 70313. The vehicle population per 100 kms. of road length works out 674 and per lakh of population 1008. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 604 and 912 respectively. It transpires that the population of vehicles is increasing faster than road length as well as the human population.

TABLE 34

Progress of vehicle population in the State

Year	Total No. of vehicles (public & private, excluding tractors and trailers)	No. of vehicles per	
		100 kms. of road length (PWD)	Lakh of population
1	2	3	4
1974-75	19098	261	373
1977-78	23912	298	432
1980-81	34480	420	577
1984-85	55614	558	839
1985-86	62032	604	912
1986-87	70313	674	1008

8.05 47% of the vehicles in the State ending 1986-87 was of two wheelers, 16% trucks and mini-trucks, 14% cars and station wagons, 6% buses, 6% Jeeps 4% taxis, 4% three wheelers, 2% mini-buses and the remaining trailers and other types of vehicles. Two wheelers, cars and station wagons account for 61% of the total vehicle population.

J K SRTC

8.07 JK SRTC is the biggest single transport undertaking in the State. The undertaking is State owned and employs over six thousand workers in different capacities. It has a total fleet strength of 1643 vehicles. 1601 or 97% of these vehicles are buses and trucks which constitute over 8% of the State's total bus and truck population. The undertaking operated 271 routes during 1986-87—eleven in addition to these already operated earlier. The average number of vehicles on roads was 482 buses and 431 trucks during the year. The average of buses is substantially lower than the previous year's figures of 600 while that of trucks has slightly improved viz. by six. The decline in the number of buses on roads has reduced the volume of passenger traffic handled from 203 lakhs in 1985-86 to 183 in 1986-87. However, the volume of goods carried has increased from 49 lakh quintals in the previous year to 63 lakh quintals in 1986-87. The route kilometrage has increased from 14019 in the previous year to 14903 during the year under review.

TABLE 35

Working of State Road Transport Corporation

Description	Magnitude					
	1974-75	1977-78	1980-81	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Fleet Strength						
a) Number of buses and trucks	1199	1270	1432	1381	1379	1601
b) Number of all vehicles	1245	1305	1473	1420	1419	1643
c) Average No. of vehicles on roads						
i) Buses	356	487	565	442	600	482
ii) Trucks	448	466	412	366	425	431
2. Routes operated (No.)	155	152	231	257	260	271
3. Route kilometrage (Kms.)	8448	6948	11692	13818	14019	14903
4. Passengers carried (lakhs)	132	226	264	191	208	183
5. Goods carried (lakh quintals)	15	29	39	47	49	63

9. POWER

9.00 Power is the major infrastructure needed for industrial and agricultural development and it is in this that the State of Jammu and Kashmir is deficient and the shortage of power and energy is increasing from year to year. The total generating capacity is 208 M.W. only. However, the effective capacity is 168 M.W. in summer and 121 M.W. during winter. The shortage is acute especially in winter and the deficit is estimated to increase from 258 M.W. of Power and 899 million units of energy in 1985-86 to 342 M.W. of power and 995 million units of energy ending 1989-90 viz. the end of the 7th Plan. The installed capacity is likely to go up to 212.62 M.W. by the end of 1986-87.

9.01 Quantity generated has dwindled during the past few years. During 1986-87 however the generation was 1066 million K.W. hrs. 726 million units was imported from outside the State. But the demand being much greater, shortage of large magnitude persists. Anyway the per capita gross availability of power per capita rose from 216 K.whr. for 1985-86 to 257 K.whr. in 1986-87.

TABLE 36

Power availability in the State

Year	Power (Lakh Kwhrs.)			Per capita availability (Kwh.)
	Generated	Purchased	Total available	
1	2	3	4	5
1973-74	2355.91	650.00	3005.91	60
1977-78	3412.40	2214.70	5627.10	102
1981-82	7875.00	2918.30	10793.30	176
1982-83	9338.99	2999.34	12338.33	196
1983-84	8957.54	4207.17	13164.71	204
1984-85	8630.90	4828.90	13459.80	203
1985-86	8831.52	5876.59	14708.11	216
1986-87	10660.03	7262.67	17922.70	257

9.02 However, the electrification of villages and energising of tube-wells and pump sets is going ahead faster than before. 110 villages were electrified during 1986-87 against the target of 100. As regards pumpsets and tube wells, the achievement during the year is 25 against a target of 60 for the year.

9.03 The number of villages electrified has reached 5842 at the end of the reference year against

the total of 5732 at the end of the previous year.

TABLE 37

Progress of Rural Electrification ending March, 1987

District	Number of villages electrified		Percentage of inhabited villages electrified	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
Srinagar	198	198	99.00	99.00
Budgam	484	484	100.00	100.00
Baramulla	616	617	93.47	93.63
Kupwara	306	307	84.76	85.04
Anantnag	626	627	99.68	99.84
Pulwama	540	540	99.63	99.63
Jammu	994	997	93.51	93.79
Kathua	495	508	92.35	94.78
Udhampur	501	529	81.20	85.74
Doda	494	532	75.77	81.60
Poonch	136	139	86.07	87.97
Rajouri	259	263	70.38	71.47
Leh	42	42	38.89	38.89
Kargil	41	59	32.28	46.46
Total :	5732	5842	88.14	89.84

9.04 Ninety percent of the census villages have been already provided with power supply. Electrification is almost complete in Districts of Srinagar, Budgam, Anantnag, Baramulla and Pulwama. Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Kupwara, Doda and Poonch have also achieved electrification of more than 4/5ths of their villages. However, Rajouri, Leh and Kargil have yet to do much in this behalf and these pull down the State average. In addition 2367 hamlets and paties have also been electrified. Harijen basties are given special treatment. Funds and projects are separately provided for their coverage. Ending the year 899 basties stood electrified.

9.05 As regards energising Pump-sets and tube-wells, the total number energised during the year is

25 against the target of 60. This raises the total number of such pump sets and tube-wells to 1486.

TABLE 38

Pump-sets and tube-wells energised

District	Number Energised		
	Pumpsets	Tube-wells	Total
1	2	3	4
Ending 1985-86			
Srinagar/Budgam	242	99	341
Baramulla/Kupwara	131	66	197
Anantnag/Pulwama	30	53	83
Jammu	462	97	559
Kathua	226	37	263
Udhampur	5	..	5
Rajouri	1	4	5
Poonch	..	6	6
Doda	2	..	2
Total :	1099	362	1461
During 1986-87 :	5	20	25
Total ending 1986-87 :	1104	482	1486

9.06 Enhancement of power generating capacity is an important challenge faced by the State. Work on the major works of Salal (345 M.W.), Dulhasti (390 M.W.) and Uri projects is in progress, in the central sector. In the state sector, the Upper Sindh Hydel Project, Stage II envisaged, installation of two units of 35 Mws. each in the 1st stage and an additional unit of the same rating in the 2nd phase. The first unit is likely to be commissioned in December 1988 and the second unit by December 1989. The Karnah Micro Hydel Project is designed for installation of 2 units of 1 M.W. each. The work is in progress and the project is likely to be commissioned in 1988-89. The Pahalgam Project started construction work in 1983-84 and the main works are entrusted to JKPCC. The Project is likely to be completed in 1988-89. The Bemina Diesel Station is being renovated in order to improve power generation. The Ganderbal and Mohra Power Houses are also under renovation through the B.H.E.L. The unit No. 3 of the Ganderbal Power House has been renovated and brought upto rated capacity. The Mohra units would be treated subsequently, the Sewa Hydel Project with capacity of 6 M.W. is under construction. New schemes of the Power Development Department include 2x20 M.W. diesel generating stations each at Jammu and Srinagar. The work stands allotted to M/S B.H.E.L. but was stayed. Chenani Power house with 5 units of 4.6 M.w's each is being provided with replacements of runners. The Upper Sindh Hydel Project Phase first with capacity of 2x11.3 K.Ws. is to be given stabilisation. Asthan Nallah Micro Hydel Project with installation of 2 units of 300 K.W. each is designed to supply power to isolated Gurez Valley. It is expected to be commissioned in 1989-90. 100 K.W. sets are likely to be installed at Keran, Kanzalwan, Dawar, Tulail and Matchil to provide power to these far-flung areas. Two units of 300 K.W. each are to be set up under the Keran Micro Hydel Project which is expected to be completed in 1988-89. The Bhaderwah, 700 K.W. mini power station, is being remodelled and its capacity increased to 1000 K.W. The Thermal Power Station at Kalakote is proposed to be renovated. M/S B.H.E.L. have prepared the feasibility report. A mini hydel station 2x150 K.Ws.

is likely to be taken up at Matchil and cleared by the State Techno Economic Committee and is expected to be completed in 1988-89. A mini Hydel Project at Pogal Gad (3x250 K.W's.) in Tehsil Ramban, the Shitkari Kulan 84 M.W. Project the Lower Kalnai of 2x25 M.W., the Authwatho 75 M.W., the Atalgad 1 M.W. scheme, the third unit of U.S.H.P. II Kangan (35 M.Ws.) the Buniyar Mini Hydel 3 M.W. project, the renovation of Jammu Canal Power House, the 3x12.5 M.W. Parnai Scheme, the 23 M.W. Nunwan Batakote Hydel Scheme, the renovation/stabilisation of U.S.H.P. Ist. are the other new schemes of the department. The completion of these schemes is likely to ease the difficulties of the power users, both in the consumption and production sectors. Presently, however, the power shortage is acute and the consumers have to face long and frequent power cuts and break-downs.

10. INDUSTRIES

10.00 Industrialisation is an index of economic development of a country. The J&K State, however, continues to have primarily an agricultural economy and unlike West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Delhi etc. which are comparatively advanced on the industrial front, her industries are very few. The primary sector continues to contribute 45% at constant prices of 1970-71 and 52% at the current prices to the SDP whereas the secondary sector, manufacturing industries, contributes 20% at the constant prices and 15% at the current prices. There are no large scale industries in the State. A few medium scale industries, however, do exist and most of them are in the public sector working under J&K State Industries Ltd. the J&K Minerals Ltd. and a couple in the central sector. A few also are registered as autonomous corporations. But the bulk of industrial activity is carried out in the small scale sector—mostly un-organised. Handicrafts, handlooms, and khadi and village Industries constitute the core of our industries sector.

The J&K Industries Limited :

10.01 The J&K Industries Ltd. is the largest industrial corporation in the State. It runs 17 industrial units of the public sector. These include 3 silk factories, 3 woollen mills, one knitting factory, 4 rosin and turpentine factories, 2 joinery mills, one sports factory, one ply board industry, one pharmaceutical works and one sole leather plant. The units provided employment to 4264 persons including 3037 workers and 1227 staff members during the year under review. The annual production was worth Rs. 1988.43 lakhs against Rs. 1652.04 lakhs of the previous year. The production has been larger by 20 % over the level of the previous year. Sales amounted to Rs. 1892.25 lakhs against the previous years Rs. 1596.58 lakhs. However, the total employment has reduced by 22 persons.

TABLE 39

Production of State Public Sector Units

Industry/description	Magnitude		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4
I. J&K Industries Ltd.			
i) No. of units	16	17	17
ii) Annual production (Rs. in lakhs)	1429.01	1652.04	1988.43
iii) Average daily employment	4132	4286	4264
II. J&K Minerals			
i) No. of units	10	9	12
ii) Annual production (Rs. in lakhs)	275.43	392.50	@297.01
iii) Average daily employment	1751	3038	@2520
III. J&K Handicrafts (S & E) Corporation			
i) No. of units	2	2	2
ii) Annual production (Rs. in lakhs)	18.32	15.98	18.66
iii) Average daily employment	630	630(R)	630(R)
Total I to III			
i) No. of units	28	28	31
ii) Annual production (Rs. in lakhs)	1722.76	2060.52	2304.10
iii) Average daily employment	6513	7954	7414

@ Excluding two units for which production is nil

R—Repeated.

10.02 The corporation has taken up various schemes of modernization and expansion. The main schemes in hand are :—

- 1) Setting up of 1200 spindles, Shoddy Spinning Unit.
- 2) Augmenting of loom capacity of Bemina Woollen Mills.
- 3) Setting up of silk weaving and processing pilot plant.
- 4) Modernization of Joinery Mills Srinagar and Jammu.
- 5) Setting up of pharmaceutical units.

10.03 The Shoddy spinning mill is likely to cost Rs. 407 lakhs which includes equity from the State Government (Rs. 145 lakhs), term loan from financial institutions (Rs. 200 lakh) Central Capital Subsidy (Rs. 25 lakhs) and internal resources of the corporation (Rs. 37 lakhs). Imported machinery had already been obtained and the civil constructions were underway. The plant was scheduled to be commissioned ending october 1986. The expansion of Bemina Woollen Mills envisages raising of the production capacity of the mill from the present maximum of 1.20 lakh metres to 5.00 lakh metres. The worsted spindlage capacity has been expanded with additional 1600 spindles, brought from Italy from 800 to 2400. The capacity of weaving would be raised to 5 lakh metres by addition of 12 shuttleless looms. The import of 8 Sulzer looms from Switzerland was being negotiated in the first instance. The modernization of silk weaving factory involves pilot plant of 20 looms with pre and post weaving Japanese made machinery, finishing dyeing and printing. The modernization of Joinery Mills Pampore and Jammu is to be done with the objective to enhance the capacity of the two units from a target of Rs. 3 crores and one crore respectively fixed for the current year to around Rs. 6 crores. Meanwhile, however, the two mills received a set back due to fire accidents and have been put on the rails again. Consultancy advice for modernisation of the pharmaceutical unit at Baramulla was sought from the Central Institute of Medicine and Aromatic plants. The advice would form the basis of modernisation of the unit.

J & K Minerals Limited :

10.04 The J & K Minerals Limited covers 12 units of extratcion and processing of minerals. Data are reported for ten units only. The units employed 2520 persons during the year, under review. The employees included 1745 daily rated and 775 regular empolyees. Production valued Rs. 297.01 lakhs. Both the employment and the value of production have moved down. The production has stepped down by Rs. 95.49 lakhs or 24 % compared to the previous year.

10.05 The Company have several schemes to improve the working of their extraction and processing units. The Moghula Mines are being provided with mining electrical machinery and equipment for development of incline and also provided with under ground electrification. Safety equipment required under the Mines Act is also being provided. The Metka Mine is being provided with flame proof mining equipment. Besides, the track line is being extended and coal tubes purchased. These improvement works of the two mines are likely to cost. Rs. 15 lakhs. The gypsum mines of Assar and Buniyar are being provided with crushers, air compressors and loader. Bench formation and mine development work is also part of the scheme. The scheme would cost about Rs. 10 lakhs. The Wuyan Cement Factory is considered unique in the country. However, the Sinter Grate Technology on which the factory is based, has become obsolete and is to be substituted by vertical shaft kiln. The snift of technology has already been approved.

The J & K Cements Limited :

10.06 The J&K Cements limited produced cement of the order of 1.21 lakh metric tonnes during the year under report. This is slightly less than 1.31 lakh metric tonnes for 1985-86 and 1.28 lakh tonnes during the year 1984-85. The corporation employed 635 persons which includes 550 regular staff and 85 daily rated labour. The undertaking lacks basic requirments of housing coloney and the captive power plant. The existing power plant also needs installation of pre-calculator. Besides need is felt for development of man power resources. The work of the housing coloney is going on while the captive power plant would be provided during 1987-88. The existing plant would be improved by providing essential equipment like plates, bending machines etc. Scheme for training of engineering degree holders and diploma holders in various disciplines has been taken in hand in order to overcome the present deficiency of

technical manpower. The installation of pre-calcinator would help to raise the production capacity of the undertaking by 30%. However the proposal is on shelf for want of resources.

Himalayan Wool Combers

10.07 The Himalayan Wool Combers Ltd. was established in 1978. It has an installed capacity of 8.5 lakh kgs. of tops and noils. But the licensed capacity is 6.8 lakh kgs only. The company has been suffering due to shortage of raw-material and on account of the lack of conveyor system for trapping. The system is likely to be provided during 1987-88.

SIDCO

10.08 The Corporation has prepared 150 pre-feasibility reports-project profiles during the last three years. Out of these 35 projects have either come up or are under implementation. It proposes to prepare 100 project—profiles, five detailed project reports and 10 pre-feasibility reports during the next year.

10.09 As regards the work of development of industrial areas, four are in hand. In Bari Brahmana Phase II, 2650 kanals of additional land was acquired. 1200 kanals was taken up for development during the year under review. In Pulwama 3500 kanals out of a total of 5200 kanals has already been acquired and its development started. The complex includes flood protection bund, tube well, over head tank, roads etc. In Khonmoh Phase II, 550 kanals has been acquired and the take over was expected by the end of the year. In Udhampur 23 kanals was acquired and basic needs like drainage, roads water etc. were being developed.

10.10 The Corporation has identified business computers, video cassettes tapes, audio-magnetic tapes, vanaspati, led and colour T.V. projects, potent meters, galvanised sheets, floppy diskettes, carburetors tie rod ends and praglinks and un-interrupted power supply system for implementation in the joint sector with foreign collaboration. Letter of DGTD registrations from the Govt. of India and the foreign collaboration has been tied up. Cotton and synthetic yarn project is identified for being setting up with M/S Khendelwal of Bombay and the SIDCO intends to invest about Rs. 20 lakhs.

SICOP

10.11 The SICOP provides facilities by way of development of industrial areas, arrangements of raw material, financial assistance for the purchase of raw material for meeting govt. orders for manufactured goods, testing, quality control etc. Besides, industrial areas have been developed at Gangyal, Zainkote, Bijbehara, Zakura and Birpur. New estates are being taken up at Zakura and Sharifabad. Testing centres have been set up at Jammu and Srinagar to provide testing facilities to the small scale industrial units. The centres are being improved at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. Besides Rs. 2 lakh was likely to be provided to small units by way of financial assistance also during the year.

Sericulture

10.12 Sericulture industry is the traditional industry of Jammu and Kashmir and engages about 5 thousand workers directly in manufacturing process, besides hundreds in private units. It also provides subsidiary occupation of rearing silkworms to about 33 thousand families in the rural areas. The industry has been stagnating over the past several years. There were signs of decay in the industry as the number of mulberry trees, production of seed and cocoons had all suffered decline from year to year. During the 7th plan, however, certain corrective measures have been initiated against the causes for decay in the industry such as shortage of mulberry leaf, lack of viable silk worm races, poor rearing accommodation and poor procurement prices. The impact has been good. The industry has shown signs of revival. The number of trees has recorded an increase of 1.83 lakhs or 25% from 7.24 lakhs in 1985-86 to 9.07 lakhs in 1986-87. Seed production was raised from 25 thousand ozs in 1985-86 to 28 thousand ozs in 1986-87. The number of sericulture households which had been falling has been stabilised and stood at 33 thousand for several years now. Production of cocoons too has improved, rising to 8.29 lakh kgs. from 6.42 lakh kgs. during the earlier year.

SSI Units

10.13 Most of the industrial activity in J&K is carried on in the small scale sector. The development of small scale industries is promoted under various schemes. Factory accommodation in industrial areas with all service facilities and infrastructures available in a concentrated manner, subsidies in raw

material, tax relief, finance etc. are provided to them. The District Industrial Centres, the Self Employment Programme under the Directorate of Employment Exchanges, the IRDP and TRYSEM are all engaged in expansion of the Small Scale Industries sector as a major employment oriented field. Great expansion has accordingly taken place in the sector. During the year under review 2718 new units were registered so that the cumulative number ending 1986-87 was 21238. Correspondingly employment in these units increased by 8860 persons raising the cumulative employment to 93681. The additional units came up in all industrial groups except "transport equipment". The largest number of 330 was added to hosiery and garments group. 259 units came up in the metal products group, 247 in the food products group. The remaining additional units were shared by all other industrial groups. 642 units were set up in the Srinagar District, 551 in Jammu District and 246 in Kathua District. Thus 1438 or 53% new units were registered in the three major districts only. The remaining 47% only were registered in other 11 districts of the State.

Khadi and Village Industries

10.14 Khadi and village industries occupy an important position in the industrial structure of the State. These industries engaging thousands of artisans, some on whole time bases and others on part time basis, are working under the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Board which provides them financial assistance by way of loans and grants. The units have produced goods worth Rs. 2408 lakhs and provided employment to nearly 35 thousand artisans during the year 1986-87. They received loan of Rs. 1.83 crores and grant of Rs. 0.16 crore during the year.

Handicrafts and Handlooms

10.15 Handicrafts and handloom industries are our major employment oriented industries. The State has been endeavouring to broad base these industries and to diversify them to rural areas. Massive training programme has been undertaken. 459 training centres had been set up ending 1985-86 in which 60 thousand young boys and girls had received training in various crafts. In addition 55 thousand were trained under massive carpet training programme started by All India Handicrafts Board and the Handicrafts/Handloom Export Corporation in the State. The trainees are prepared so as to either get wage employment or are organised into industrial cooperative societies known as Induscos. 878 such industrial co-operative societies with membership of 0.23 lakhs had been set up by March 1987. Various other measures such as organisation of handicraft week, awards and incentives, market assistance to co-operative societies, opening of sale outlets, opening of raw material depots, organisation of training-cum-study tours, revitalization of potentially viable units and assistance to handicraft co-operatives, are taken to boost the handicraft industry. The handloom sector is also undergoing expansion. Imparting of trainings, conducting of training and study tours, co-operativization of the handloom units, grant of subsidies on yarn and bank interest and assistance to the co-operative societies are the various measures taken to vitalise and expand the handloom sector. The handicraft industry is estimated to have produced goods worth Rs. 110 crores during the year under report. This is Rs. 5 crores more than the previous year's achievement. Export of Handicraft goods was likely to be Rs. 43.16 crores which again is Rs. 3.16 crores above the 1985-86 level. Employment of workers in the handicraft industry is estimated to have gone up by five thousand to the cumulative level of 1.90 lakhs. The number of trainees trained during the year is reported as 7788. The handloom industry produced 1.14 million metres of cloth during the year against 1.97 million metres during the previous year. Employment was likely to be 0.70 lakhs.

Registered Factories

10.16 The number of registered factories ending 31-12-1985 has been reported as 720 with employment of 0.30 lakhs. However, the number includes 73 units not engaged in manufacturing and processing but in activities like generation of electricity, construction, trade, storage, ware-housing, sanitary services, personal services, retail services and activities not adequately defined. The manufacturing and processing factories number 647 only with employment of 0.24 lakhs. The number is 24 more than that of the previous year. 21 of the factories are engaged in manufacturing of food products, 90 in wood products, furnitures and fixtures, 88 in non-metallic mineral products, 62 in wool, silk and synthetic and 55 in basic metal and allied industries, 47 in manufacture of metallic products and parts, except machinery and transport.

10.17 District Jammu accounts for 362 of these factories, Srinagar for 170, Kathua for 31 and Pulwama for 30. Thus 82% of the units are concentrated in these four major districts. There is need to diversify the location of the registered factories in favour of other districts.

Industrial Finance

10.18 Industrial finance flows from various sources. The scheduled commercial banks, the State Financial Corporation and the Directorate of Industries and Commerce are the main sources. The State Financial Corporation sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3049.22 lakhs and disbursed Rs. 1701.56 lakhs during the year 1986-87. The amount sanctioned to industries was of the order of Rs. 2070.20 lakhs and amount disbursed Rs. 893.32 lakhs. Thus a major part of the loans advanced by the corporation viz 68% of loan sanctioned and 53% of loan disbursed has gone in favour of industries.

10.19 The D.I.C. Programme has also advanced considerable amount of loan to small scale units. During the year 1986-87 Rs. 21.10 lakhs was advanced to 488 parties excluding Kargil District. The advance during the previous year was Rs. 25.45 lakhs to 524 parties.

TABLE 40

Loans advanced to industries

Year	Amount advanced by				(Rs. in lakhs)
	State Financial Corporation				D. I. C.s. Amount
	Total		To Industries		
	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	
	1	2	3	4		5	6
1973-74	176.99	109.97	91.82 (52%)	39.51 (36%)	NA
1980-81	732.39	502.10	251.81 (36%)	117.41 (23%)	19.58
1981-82	940.62	621.06	437.71 (47%)	205.27 (33%)	27.93
1982-83	1193.53	959.84	355.68 (30%)	257.72 (27%)	33.60
1983-84	1427.69	887.98	854.80 (60%)	328.11 (37%)	31.60
1984-85	1784.27	1287.48	1078.60 (60%)	626.77 (49%)	27.42
1985-86	1821.42	1307.84	1176.54 (65%)	725.79 (55%)	25.45
1986-87	3049.22	1701.56	2070.20 (68%)	893.32 (53%)	21.10

10.20 The main source of finance for industries, however, is the scheduled commercial bank. Nearly 30% of loan given by these banks goes to industries. The small scale industries are in particular benefited by these loans as various state and central govt. agencies are engaged in arranging bank loan for the small units.

TABLE 41

Credit outstandings of the scheduled commercial banks

Description	(Rs. in crores)		
	December 1974	December 1981	December 1982
1	2	3	3
Industry	14.47	49.26	59.62
All other sectors	(58.07)	(32.44)	(28.57)
	10.45	102.58	149.05
Total:	(41.93)	(67.56)	(71.43)
	24.97	151.84	208.67
Of which small scale industries	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
	3.08	27.16	36.47
	(12.36)	(17.89)	(17.48)

(Figures in brackets show percentage)

10.21 For the year 1983, the amount advanced to the S.S.I. is indicated Rs. 4601.7 lakhs. The rest of the state-wise details have not been released by the Reserve Bank of India so far.

II. BANKING AND INSURANCE

11.00 Bank service has been extended to many more parts of the State. Ending 1985-86, the number of bank offices increased by 28 and stood at 727 ending March 1986. Of the additional bank offices seven have fallen to the share of Anantnagh, eight to that of Baramulla, two each have been shared by Kupwara, Udhampur, Kathua and Doda and one each by Pulwama, Srinagar, Budgam, Jammu and Rajouri. Leh, Kargil and Poonch have got no gains out of this expansion. During 1986-87 there has been addition of a single office in Leh alone. The concentration in Jammu and Srinagar continues but there is a slight shift in this concentration. The average dependence of population per bank office has increased from nine thousand during the preceding year to ten thousand during 1986-87. The dependence has increased by one thousand each in Pulwama, Budgam and Poonch but decreased by the same magnitude in Leh. In other districts, the dependence remains un-changed. 48% of the bank offices continue to be concentrated in the districts of Jammu (18.41%), Srinagar (15.11%) and Baramulla (14.56%). However, the concentration in the two principal districts has shown slight reduction.

TABLE 42

Spread of Bank Services

District	Number of offices			percentage of offices			Average Pop. per bank office (ooo)		
	March 1985	March 1986	March 1987	March 1985	March 1986	March 1987	March 1985	March 1986	March 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anantnag	56	63	63	8.01	8.67	8.65	13	12	12
Pulwama	3	32	32	4.44	4.40	4.39	14	14	15
Srinagar	109	110	110	15.59	15.13	15.11	7	7	7
Budgam	31	32	32	4.44	4.40	4.40	13	13	14
Baramulla	98	106	106	14.02	14.58	14.56	8	7	7
Kupwara	47	49	49	6.72	6.74	6.73	8	8	8
Leh	12	12	13	1.72	1.65	1.79	6	7	6
Kargil	9	9	9	1.29	1.24	1.24	8	8	8
Jammu	133	134	134	19.03	18.43	18.41	8	8	8
Udhampur	43	45	45	6.15	6.19	6.18	12	12	12
Kathua	42	44	44	6.00	6.05	6.04	10	10	10
Doda	34	36	36	4.86	4.95	4.95	14	13	13
Poonch	18	18	18	2.58	2.48	2.47	14	14	15
Rajouri	36	37	37	5.15	5.09	5.08	10	10	10
Total :	699	727	728	100.00	100.00	100.00	9	9	10

11.01 Bank business has shown considerable growth during the year. The total deposits have gone up from Rs. 81488 lakhs to Rs. 97165 lakhs between March 1986 and March, 1987. The increase is of the

order of Rs. 1567½ lakhs or 19 percent over (1985-86). As regards advances, these have shown a growth of 21%. The total amount advanced has gone up from Rs. 34124 lakhs to Rs. 41417 lakhs. Advances as percentage of deposits has risen marginally from 42 in previous year to 43% ending March, 1987 in the State. Fall in percentage is seen in all districts except in Srinagar and Doda, the former having improved by 7% and the latter maintaining the previous years level. It appears that the investment activity has stagnated in J & K. The percentage of advances to deposits for the country as a whole has declined. The decline is 3% from 68% in the previous year to 65% in 1986-87. However, the figure is over one and a half times that of the state.

TABLE 43

Growth of bank deposits and advances (Rs. in lakhs)

District	Deposits			Advances			Advances as percentage of deposits.		
	March 1985	March 1986	March 1987	March 1985	March 1986	March 1987	March 1985	March 1986	March 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Anantnagh	2789	3573	4340	1455	1546	1576	52	43	36
Pulwama	1502	1822	2323	670	758	827	45	43	36
Srinagar	23229	30679	35593	18314	17356	22708	79	57	64
Budgam	1322	1525	2007	678	819	920	51	54	46
Baramulla	3879	4499	5569	1529	1770	1939	39	39	35
Kupwara	808	1059	1384	485	529	594	60	50	43
Leh	932	1089	1563	114	133	176	12	12	11
Kargil	417	481	627	46	57	65	11	12	10
Jammu	20126	2898	29709	6714	7594	5687	33	31	29
Udhampur	3136	3918	4662	962	1051	1171	31	27	25
Kathua	2385	3054	3499	1401	1527	1667	59	50	48
Doda	1746	2281	2589	614	644	713	35	28	28
Poonch	821	1066	1391	103	123	138	13	12	10
Rajouri	1214	1544	1909	197	217	236	16	14	12
Total:	64306	81483	97165	33282	34124	41417	52	42	43

11.02 Srinagar and Jammu rolling among 100 top ranking banking centres of the country have shown a mixed type of performance. Srinagar centre which ranked 28th in volume of deposits ending March, 1986 has drifted to 30th position ending March, 1987. Jammu has moved one step ahead from 43rd position to 42nd during the same period. As regards advances, Srinagar centre has gone up from 29th to 23rd place while Jammu has moved below from the 67th to 72nd rank.

11.03 Of the 728 bank offices in the State, 110 (15.11%) belong to the SBI group, 124 (17.03%) to nationalised group, 255 (35.03%) to regional rural banks group and 239 to the other scheduled banks category. However, in the matter of business viz deposits and advances, the largest transactions are indicated by the other scheduled banks. These banks claiming only 33% of the total number, account for 44% of deposits and 56% advances.

11.04 The nationalised banks forming 17% of the institutions have mopped up 32% of deposits and advanced 23% of total credit. The 15% SBI group of bank offices claim 21% of deposits and 18% credit. Regional rural banks making the highest percentage of 35 in number, claim 3 to 4 percent only of the business in the State.

TABLE 44
Working of Bank Groups
(March 1987)

Group of banks	No. of offices	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	
		Deposits	Credit
1	2	3	4
S. B. I. group	110 (15.11)	204,82 (21.08)	7367 (17.79)
Nationalised banks	124 (17.03)	30674 (31.57)	9406 (22.71)
Regional rural banks	255 (35.03)	3328 (3.42)	1552 (3.75)
Other scheduled banks	239 (32.83)	42681 (43.93)	23092 (55.75)
Total :	728 (100.00)	97165 (100.00)	41417 (100.00)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage.

11.05 59% of deposits are collected in the urban and metropolitan cities. Another 12% is mopped up in semi urban areas. Not more than 29% of the deposits come from rural areas. Utilization of bank credit follows more pro-metropolitan pattern. The metropolitan areas have claimed 70% of the advances as at the end of March, 1986. Semi urban areas have accounted for 10% and rural areas for 20% only of the total amount advanced.

TABLE 45
Distribution of bank deposit and credit by rural and urban areas

Type of banks	(March 1987) (Rs. in lakhs)			
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban-metro-politan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
A. Deposits				
S. B. I. group	7391	2870	10221	20482
Nationalised banks	4404	4155	22115	30674
R. R. banks	2959	244	125	3328
Other scheduled banks	13527	4278	24876	42681
Total :	28281 (29.11)	11547 (11.88)	57337 (59.01)	97165 (100.00)
B. Credit				
S. B. I. group	2101	1181	4085	7367
Nationalised banks	792	1163	7451	9406
R. R. banks	1292	160	100	1552
Other scheduled banks	4014	1827	17251	23092
Total :	8199 (19.80)	4331 (10.46)	28887 (69.74)	41417 (100.00)

11.06 Bulk of bank loan is taken by "trade and transport". For 1982, 41% of the loan outstanding is indicated against this group. "Industries" with 29% follows. "Miscellaneous" groups claim another 13% "agriculture" 10%, "personal and professional services" five percent and "personal loans" three percent. However, there has been a major shift in the pattern of bank finance over the last one decade. While the proportion of credit claimed by "industries" and "personal loans" is falling and that of personal and professional services is stagnant, the percentages of "trade and transport" and "agriculture" are rising. The rise in the proportion of credit used by trade and transport is sharper than that in the agriculture.

TABLE 46

Outstanding bank loan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Occupation	December 1974		December 1981		December 1982	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture	0.93	3.73	1657.18	10.91	2171.93	10.41
II. Industry	14.47	58.07	4925.73	32.44	5962.42	28.57
III. Trade & transport	4.06	16.29	5929.77	39.05	8468.09	40.58
IV. Personal and professional services	1.14	4.57	1377.40	9.07	1030.41	4.94
V. Personal loans (including consumer durables)	NA	NA	439.76	2.90	589.29	2.82
VI. All others	4.32	17.34	854.62	5.63	2644.92	12.68
Total credit	24.92	100.00	15184.46	100.00	20867.06	100.00
Small scale industries included in item II	3.08	12.36	2716.03	17.89	3646.91	17.48

11.07 The small savings security programme has stepped up its drive and mopped up small savings of the order of Rs. 69.99 crores gross and Rs. 44.41 crores net during 1986-87. The step up over previous year is Rs. 16.51 crores gross and Rs. 14.19 crores net. The per capita savings have gone up from Rs. 79 to Rs. 100 gross and Rs. 44 to 64 net, making percentage growth of 27% and 45% respectively.

TABLE 47

Progress of Small Savings Programme

Year	Total sale of securities		Per capita sale	
	Gross (Rs. in lakhs)	Net (Rs. in lakhs)	Gross (Rs.)	Net (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	
1973-74	986.45	307.81	19.78	6.17
1977-78	1717.38	426.30	30.27	7.51
1980-81	2434.45	1005.01	40.75	16.82
1982-83	3126.39	1182.12	49.69	18.79
1983-84	3675.15	1610.72	56.93	24.95
1984-85	4612.95	2370.66	69.63	35.78
1985-86	5347.43	3022.41	78.65	44.45
1986-87	6998.59	4441.47	100.31	63.66

11.08 Life Insurance Corporation of India is the largest single company doing insurance business in the State. Total number of policies issued is about 18,000. The number has made great progress

since 1977-78. Sum assured has shown great improvement from Rs. 10.92 crores to Rs. 48.70 crores. The average sum assured per policy has also made considerable improvement from Rs. 12.13 to Rs. 27.38 thousands. The first year premium has moved up from Rs. 56.55 lakhs to Rs. 144.09 lakhs. The progress of the insurance business is reflected below :—

TABLE 48

Progress of Insurance business in J&K

Year	Number of policies issued (000)	Total sum assured (Rs. crores)	Average sum assured per Policy (Rs. 000)	Total Ist year premium (Rs. lakhs)	Average Ist. year premium per policy (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1977-78	9	10.92	12.13	56.55	628.33
1978-79	8	11.31	14.14	60.74	759.25
1979-80	10	16.45	16.45	80.50	805.00
1980-81	10	17.94	17.95	85.70	857.00
1981-82	9	20.62	22.91	60.28	669.78
1982-83	11	23.58	21.44	85.43	592.45
1983-84	10	22.81	22.45	97.56	960.05
1984-85	12	27.92	23.41	117.21	982.64
1985-86	15	36.71	25.24	103.57	712.11
1986-87	18	48.70	27.38	144.09	810.17

12. EMPLOYMENT

12.00 The State has been experiencing the pressure of un-employment for the past several years. The growth of population being very fast, the addition to the working force is more than the economy can absorb. Unemployment is both open and disguised, permanent as well as seasonal. Various indicators point to the acuteness of unemployment. The employment exchange data as also the census of educated unemployed show large increase in the number of unemployed. The number of job seekers on the live register of employment exchanges indicates phenomenal growth during the year 1986. The number on the live register which had varied between 0.51 lakhs and about 0.70 lakhs during the years 1980 to 1983, again fell to about 0.67 lakhs during 1984-1985 and registered further addition of about 0.07 lakhs raising the number to about 0.74 lakhs. The year 1986 indicates the total number on the live register as 1.07 lakhs viz the largest ever reported in the State. Against a growth of 8% per annum during 1980-84 and 9% during 1980-85, the growth during 1986 over 1985 only is 45%. The increase in the number of job seekers is spread over the whole State but the main concentration is in a few pockets.

TABLE 49

Job seekers on live register of employment exchanges

District	Number registered			Qualification	Number registered		
	1985	1986	Percentage increase or decrease		1985	1986	Percentage increase or decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Anantnag	6565	8562	30.42	Illiterate	21440	30419	41.88
Srinagar	11949	13844	15.86	Below matric	12721	19342	52.05
Baramulla	2765	5324	92.55	Matric and below graduate	18703	26559	42.00
Budgam	1486	3261	11.94	Graduate	7390	10689	44.64
Pulwama	1958	3467	77.07	Post graduate	1652	2866	73.49
Kupwara	825	2133	158.54				
Leh	723	1566	116.60	Deg. Engg.	236	443	87.71
Kargil	737	1288	74.76	Diploma Engg.	642	1173	82.71
Jammu	31776	38794	22.08				
Kathua	3872	6690	72.78	I.T.I. trained	1815	2606	43.58
Udhampur	6237	13708	119.78	Un-skilled	9343	10906	16.73
Doda	2700	3868	43.26	(other than ITI & others)			
Poonch	530	1184	123.39				
Rajouri	1819	3314	82.18				
State	73942	107003	44.71	Total	73942	107003	44.71

12.01 There has been a total increase of about 0.33 lakh during one year. The largest increase of about 0.08 lakh has been observed in Udhampur District followed by about 0.07 lakh in Jammu

District. The increase in Srinagar has been 0.02 lakh. The remaining increase of 0.16 lakh is in rest of the districts. However, the percentage increase has been highest in Kupwara (159.) Poonch, Udhampur and Leh have also indicated very high percentage growth of 123, 120 and 117 respectively. However, the growth in Budgam, Srinagar, Jammu and Anantnag is low viz 12, 16, 22 and 30% only respectively. The increase in the number has mostly been among illiterates viz about 0.09 lakhs. The number of those below matric has gone up by 0.06 lakh, those of matric and below graduate about 0.08 lakh and of the graduates by nearly 0.04 lakh.

12.02 The census of educated unemployed youth viz the third in the series was conducted with reference date as 1-4-1986. A person who had passed at least matriculation was treated as educated. According to this census the total number of educated unemployed which had shown a slight decrease from 0.39 lakh in 1977-78 to 0.36 lakh in 1980-81 has jumped up to 0.63 lakh in 1985-86 marking an increase of about 27 thousand or 76% during a period of 5 years or 15% per year. The largest number of the unemployed is reported from Srinagar followed by Anantnag and Jammu with numbers of about eleven, nine and eight thousand respectively. The increase again is the highest viz six thousand in Srinagar District. Kargil alone shows a decrease by 2 persons only. 48 thousand of the unemployed are males and 15 thousand (23.81%) females. 36 thousand have qualifications matric and above. Nine thousand are B.A.'s, B.Sc.'s and B.Com's. Seven thousand are P.U.C's., six thousand T.D.C's, two thousand each M.Sc's, M. Coms/I.T.I, trained. One thousand are P.hd., Diploma holders, B.E's and others professionally trained.

12.03 Nearly 0.05 lakh have been unemployed for ten years and above. About 0.12 lakh, for 6—9 years and the remaining about 0.50 lakh for 1—5 years. However, over 0.30 lakh have been unemployed for 2 years or less only.

TABLE 50

Number of Educated Unemployed

District	Number enumerated		Qualification	Number enumerated	
	1980-81	1985-86		1980-81	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6
Anantnag	5452	9099	Matric	19087	35666
Puwlama	3095	5522	P.U.C.	3894	7335
Srinagar	5059	11028	T.D.C. (I&II)	2769	6487
Budgam	2358	3784	B.A., B.Sc. & B.Com.	4309	9042
Baramulla	3793	5181	M.A., M.Sc, M. Com.	513	2044
Kupwara	1486	3083	I.T.I. Trained	4212	1807
Jammu	5493	8485	Diploma Holders	25	152
Udhampur	1802	2962	B.E.	17	157
Kathua	2203	4110	M.B.B.S.	7	7
Doda	3018	5598	Agriculture Graduates	54	60
Poonch	538	1902	L.L.B.	186	235
Rajouri	1591	2400	Others	982	398
Kargil	99	97			
Leh	68	139			
J & K	36055	63390	Total :	36055	63390

12.04 While agriculture absorbs most of the existing and the additional workers, other avenues have also expanded. Government which is one of the biggest sources of employment, engages substantial numbers of workers in government departments and in the public undertakings, corporations and autonomous bodies. The number employed in government departments ending December 1985 was 1.83 lakh and that in the public undertakings, corporations 0.24 lakhs. The total employment in the government sector, thus is about 2.07 lakhs. This was against 1.89 lakhs ending December 1983. Thus this sector engages about 9 thousand additional hands annually and may be assumed to have engaged the same number during 1986-87 also.

12.05 The Small scale units registered with the D.I.C's, the other major source of work, are estimated to have made addition of nine thousand workers raising the employment from 0.85 lakhs ending 1985-86 to 0.94 lakhs. ending 1986-87.

12.06 Simultaneously handicraft industry, another employment generating sector is estimated to have engaged five thousand more workers during the year raising the total from 1.85 lakh to 1.90 lakh.

12.07 The NREP designed to create employment opportunities for the weaker sections during lean season is estimated to have created a total of about 43 lakh mandays of work during the year.

12.08 TRYSEM training organised in order to help young men and women to acquire trainings in the various crafts for getting wage employment or for setting up their own units made its contribution to employment generation. During the year 1986-87, 3820 persons were under training in various trades, 2340 self employment units were set up during the same year.

12.09 The self employment programme of the Directorate of Employment is a major step for creating avenues of employment and diversification of manpower utilisation. Willing young men and women with entrepreneurial qualities are identified and given financial and technical assistance so as to set up business or production units of their own. A total of 6015 units was set up ending 1985-86 with approximate employment of 14404. A target of 1300 units for the year 1986-87 was set. The achievement has been 849 units or 65% of the target only.

12.10 Tourist industry marked quite a good revival during the year. The number of tourists to the Valley rose up from 2.29 lakhs in 1984 and 5.04 lakh in 1985 to 5.90 lakh in 1986. This had a good impact on the economic activity and on the overall employment situation.



13. TOURISM ✓

13.00 Tourism, one of our main industries, occupies a very important place in the development plan of the State. The policy for the 7th Five Year Plan is to strengthen the tourist infrastructure and to create new man made tourism assets and resorts. The approach has to be selective and a special provision exists for the private and corporate investment. The Tourist Development Corporation has been set up with a very significant role to play.

13.01 The Sher-i-Kashmir International Complex and the Recreation Complex have been thrown open. Bagh-Banu has been developed as a major spot of attraction for tourist traffic in Jammu, especially the domestic visitors. Extensive publicity drive has been launched to publicise, the old and new tourist facilities and attractions inside and outside the country.

13.02 Dispersal of tourism from traditional centres and resorts of Srinagar, Gulmarg, Pahalgam, Katra, Vaishnoo, Devi Ji and Leh to new places like Athwato, Daksum, Yusmarg, Patni-top, Mansar and Sanasar is under way.

13.03 Winter sports have been introduced, trekking, mountaineering and aquatic activities are being developed and the bed accommodation has been raised to about 31 thousand against the target of 40 thousand by the end of 1987.

13.04 The surroundings are being beautified by removing un-authorised, shabby constructions. Roads are being upgraded and the sewerage and drainage improved. The Srinagar Airport has been upgraded to international standard and a new terminal built at Jammu.

13.05 During 1986-87, the industry staged a marked recovery from the slump of the preceding years. The number of arrivals which had, after touching the all time high of 6.42 lakhs in 1981, slumped down sharply reaching the level of 2.29 lakhs in 1984, made improvement during 1985-86 when it revived to 5.04 lakhs. During the year under review, the number rose to 5.90 lakhs. There was an increase of 0.86 lakh tourists or 17.06% over 1985 and 157.64% over the year 1984. Better conditions of weather and peaceful atmosphere of law and order have been mainly responsible for this recovery.

TABLE 51

Tourist arrivals

Year	Number of tourist arrivals (lakhs)	Index
1980	5.95	100
1981	6.42	108
1982	6.04	102
1983	4.39	74
1984	2.29	38
1985	5.04	85
1986	5.90	99

13.06 Largest inflow was recorded during the six months from May to October when 4.71 lakhs or 80% of the total number of tourists flocked into the valley. June with 0.98 lakh visitors got maximum and February with 0.13 lakh the smallest number of visitors. January to March and December constitutes

the lean period with inflow of 0.59 lakh tourists only whereas June to August is the peak period of arrivals with 2.67 lakhs.

TABLE 52

Month	Arrival of tourists into Kashmir Valley		
	Number		
	1985	1986	
1	2	Number	percentage increase over 1985
January	2147	16697	(677.68)
February	4507	12851	(185.13)
March	12068	18975	(57.23)
April	32501	22066	(—32.10)
May	81225	63554	(—21.75)
June	56873	98408	(73.03)
July	54106	84141	(55.51)
August	70452	84514	(19.96)
September	43260	65049	(50.37)
October	62836	75582	(20.28)
November	51328	37515	(—26.91)
December	32311	10364	(—67.92)
Total :	503614	589716	(17.09)

13.07 Many of the foreign tourists arriving in India touch the Vale of Kashmir also. However, the flow of such tourists had suffered during the past several years. The highest number was recorded in 1978 when it was 59.32 thousands. Thereafter, the number declined till it touched the low of 36.46 thousand in 1984. The numbers in this category too have under-gone improvement. The number was 38.01 thousand during 1985 and 53.12 thousand during 1986. The increase was 4 and 46% respectively over the 1984 arrivals.

TABLE 53

Foreign tourists coming to Kashmir Valley			
S. No.	Year	Number of tourists (000)	Index
1	2	3	4
1.	1980	46.03	100
2.	1981	43.74	95
3.	1982	42.85	93
4.	1983	41.10	89
5.	1984	36.46	79
6.	1985	38.01	83
7.	1986	53.12	115

13.08 Over 85% of foreign tourists come from the U.S.A, the Western Europe and Australia. During the year under review, the largest percentage of 21 arrived from the U.S.A. This was followed by the U.K. with 19%. France and Australia each contributed 9% of the inflow. West Germany, with 8%, Belgium and Italy each with 4% and Netherland with 3% are the other important countries from which substantial numbers of tourists have come to the Valley. Canadese, Swiss the Netherlanders, Spaniards and the Japanese who constituted significant percentages of our foreign visitors during the previous year, have not come in substantial numbers during 1986. On the other hand the Belgians have improved their percentage.

TABLE 54

Distribution of foreign tourists by country of origin

Country	Number of visitors			
	1985		1986	
	Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
1	2	3	4	5
Australia	3568	9.39	4756	8.95
Belgium	740	1.95	1885	3.55
Canada	1103	2.90	873	1.64
France	3634	9.56	5023	9.45
West Germany	2915	7.67	4275	8.05
Italy	1473	3.88	2279	4.29
Japan	1032	2.71	1009	1.90
New-Zealand	464	1.22	864	1.63
South Africa	316	0.83	285	0.54
Switzerland	803	2.11	827	1.56
Persian Gulf	560	1.47	727	1.37
Spain	1406	3.70	589	1.11
U. K.	7078	18.62	10280	19.35
U. S. A.	7239	19.04	11214	21.11
Netherland	764	2.01	1540	2.90
Others	4920	12.94	6692	12.60
Total :	38015	100.00	53118	100.00

13.09 Tourist arrival in connection with the winter sports at Gulmarg has shown significant improvement. The total number of arrivals during 1986-87 viz 0.42 lakhs is the largest number since 1980-81. Improvement is witnessed both in the domestic and foreign groups. The increase in number of foreign-ers was three fold from 0.02 lakhs in 1985-86 to 0.06 lakhs in 1986-87. Similarly the number of domestic sports visitors rose from 0.13 lakhs to 0.36 lakhs during the same period. The average num

ber of such visitors per year rose from 0.14 lakhs to 0.19 lakhs, the increased average was noticed in each category.

TABLE 55

Tourists coming for winter sports to Kashmir

Year	Number of visitors		(lakhs)
	Home	Foreign	Total
1	2	3	4
1981-82	0.11	0.02	0.13
1982-83	0.15	0.02	0.17
1983-84	0.14	0.04	0.18
1984-85	0.06	0.01	0.07
1985-86	0.13	0.02	0.15
1986-87	0.36	0.06	0.42
Average per year	0.16	0.03	0.19

13.10 The stream of foreign visitors to Leh and Kargil also continued to flow un-abated. The number recorded during 1986 was 0.15 lakhs. This too is the highest since 1981. However, the percentage of the total arrivals in the valley going to the region has been showing a steady progress, and moved up from 25% in 1981 to 34% in 1985-86. However, during the year under review, though the total number to Leh and Kargil has increased, the percentage of total going to these districts has declined from 34 to 28.

TABLE 56

Visitors to Ladakh

Year	Number of foreign visitors (lakhs)	
	Visiting Leh/Kargil	Total number coming to the valley
1	2	3
1981	0.11 (25%)	0.44
1982	0.13 (30%)	0.43
1983	0.13 (32%)	0.41
1984	0.12 (33%)	0.36
1985	0.13 (34%)	0.38
1986	0.15 (28%)	0.53
Average	0.13 (30%)	0.43

13.11 The inflow of yatries to Vaishno Devi Ji suffered set back during the year when the arrivals fell from the previous years level of 14.85 lakhs to 13.97 lakhs and underwent fall of 6%. Decline

has been noticed during the period January to April, 1986, September and December, 1986. Similarly the number of yatries going to Amarnath Ji cave has been 0.15 lakh during the year 1987 against previous years level of 0.14 lakhs.

TABLE 57

Number of yatries coming to Vaishno Devi Ji

Month	Number of pilgrims (lakhs)		
	1985	1986	Percentage increase in 1986
1	2	3	4
January	0.23	0.22	(—) 5.88
February	0.36	0.25	(—) 29.13
March	1.50	0.68	(—) 54.38
April	1.61	1.10	(—) 31.72
May	1.50	1.60	6.65
June	1.55	1.94	24.71
July	1.31	1.32	0.78
August	1.23	1.41	14.54
September	1.55	1.49	(—) 3.42
October	1.80	1.91	5.68
November	1.39	1.49	7.21
December	0.82	0.56	(—) 31.79
Total :	14.85	13.97	(—) 5.94

TABLE 58

Tourist arrivals in Kashmir Valley during 1987

Month	Tourist arrivals in Kashmir valley during 1987 (lakhs)	
	1986	1987
January	0.17	0.12
February	0.13	0.02
March	0.19	0.03
	0.49	0.17

14. SOCIAL SERVICES

Education

14.00 Education continues to be one of the important priority items in the development plan of the State with the objective of universalisation of elementary education in the shortest possible time. Besides, the normal thrust in the direction of objective oriented education, technical and professional bias in the courses of study, special steps are taken to implement the 20-Point Programme and the Prime Minister's 15 point programme for minorities. Simultaneously the coverage of target group of population, mobilisation of resources from the community and utilisation of NREP funds for construction of institutional accomodation are also pursued. A large thrust is made in the direction of massive training programme of teachers, work experience programme and the establishment of model schools.

14.01 In the field of elementary education the universal enrolment, total retention of children upto the age of 14 years and improvement in the quality of education by provision of primary schooling facilities within reasonable walking distance and the implementation of a systematic programme of non-formal education for drop outs and those not availing the schooling facilities are important steps.

14.02 The number of primary schools has gone upto 8105 in 1986-87 recording an increase of 245 over the previous year. Besides, 300 non-formal education centres were opened especially for rural and backward areas for children who somehow could not avail of the institutions for formal education. The number of children in classes I to V was likely to go up from 7.63 lakh to 8.00 lakh and the enrolment ratio was 95, for males and 78 for females. The number of scheduled caste children has also been estimated to increase by one thousand raising the enrolment ratio from 92 to 94. In the middle stage the number of institutions stood at 2288 having gone up by 95 during 1986-87. The seventh and eighth classes have been added to 94 and 63 schools during the year 1986-87. The number of children on roll was likely to rise from 2.61 lakhs to 2.83 lakhs and enrolment ratio was 58. The enrolment of scheduled caste children was also likely to go up by 1000 with the percentage enrolment being 53. In the secondary stage the number of institutions has undergone an increase of 53 during 1986-87 and stood at 1029 at the end of the year. There was a provision of upgradation of 14 high schools to higher secondary status against which 10 high schools had already been up-graded to 10+2 level and upgradation of two more high schools was under process. Tenth class was added to 31 schools and 9th to seven. The enrolment was likely to increase by 12000 and was anticipated to stand at 1.02 lakh in classes 9th and 10th. The enrolment in classes XI and XII was likely to go up to 0.45 lakh from 0.42 lakhs for the previous year.

14.03 The Adult Education Programme is going on with full vigour. Ending the year under report the number of centres stood at 1555 under the central programme, 2525 under the state programme and 544 under other programmes. The number of participants increased by 0.86 lakh and stood at 5.08 lakhs. The number of teachers in all schools up to higher secondary classes is likely to exceed half a lakh by the end of 1987-88. Ending 1986-87, the figure was 0.49 lakh with 0.04 lakh higher than the 1985-86 level. Seventy seven percent of the teachers in primary schools and 76% in middle and secondary schools are trained.

14.04 In the college sector the number of institutions continued to be 23 but the number of students underwent slight increase over 1984-85. During 1986-87 two more colleges one at Udhampur and another at Kishtwar were likely to come up and new colleges were proposed for Pulwama and Baramulla too.

14.05 Weaker sections of population are specially taken care of. Special hostels have been set up for the children of these classes. Meals, books and uniforms are supplied to them free of charges. The result is that there is salutary impact and the number of these children at school is going up steadily. The number of scheduled caste children in schools for general education has gone up from 0.80 lakhs in 1984-85 to 0.81 lakhs in 1985-86. The likely number for 1986-87 was 0.90 lakhs. Similarly the number of gujjar and bakerwal students increased from 0.6 lakhs in 1984-85 to 0.63 lakhs in 1985-86 and is expected to be still higher during 1986-87.

14.06 As far as technical education is concerned, there is an agricultural university, one college for agriculture and forestry, three colleges for education, one for engineering, two each for medicine, music and fine art, eight for oriental studies and one for physical education. There are thirteen institutions

of education, two for diploma engineering and 20 I.T.I's. The intake and out turn of the important institutions shows improvement.

TABLE 59

Intake and outturn of important professional institutions

Year	Agri. College Sopore		M.B.B.S.		Degree Engi- neering		Draftsmen		Diploma holders	
	Intake	Outturn	Intake	Outturn	Intake	Outturn	Intake	Outturn	Intake	Outturn
1983-84	72	159	157	137	377	259	100	49	..	213
1984-85	N.A.	6	146	135	350	284	90	376	260	320
1985-86	N.A.	136	146	153	314	634	90	139	260	784
1986-87	60	6	178	161	282	306	42	145	162	520

Health Services

14.07 Considerable progress has been made in spreading facilities of medical and health services throughout the State. We have a total of 53 hospitals including the Institute of Medical Sciences, the Bone and Joint Hospital and the Lal-Ded Hospital which are the institutions of high level specialisation and repute. While the hospitals located in urban areas cater to the needs of both rural and urban population, twenty of the hospitals are exclusively for the rural areas in which they are located. There were 203 dispensaries of various types in the state during the year. There were also 104 pry. health centres, 310 health subcentres and 377 medical aid centres and mobile units. 527 family welfare centres and subcentres, carried out the programme of population control. 14 T. 3. clinics, 11 STD/VD clinics, 103 leprosy control units/, leprosy set-centres/sub-centres combated and held under control important fatal diseases. There were also 63 amchis and 39 other types of intitutions.

TABLE 60

Coverage of Population

Year	Average population dependent per		
	Medical institu- tion	Hospital bed	Doctor
1	2	3	4
1985-86	2938	981	2406
1986-87	2781	980	2408

14.08 The dependence per medical institution has reduced from 2938 persons in 1985-86 to 2781 in 1986-87. However, the number of hospital beds and that of doctors/voids and hakims has grown in proportion to growth in population. The dependence per hospital bed as also per doctor/void/hakim has remained almost constant.

14.09 The training of auxillary nurses is a very important activity under the health services. 17 institutes exist in the state for such training. The institutes have annual intake of 730 persons.

14.10 The health condition in the state is better than it was previously. The data based on three year moving average compiled on the basis of sample registration scheme shows death rate of 8.8 per 1000 of population for the state for 1984-86. The rate for rural areas is 9.5 and that for the urban areas 6.8. The death rate in the urban areas had stabilised in the neighbourhood of 6.5 while that for the rural areas it is falling progressively. The rate in the rural areas has come down from 13 per thousand in 1975-77 to 9.5 per 1000 in 1982-84.

Drinking Water Supply

14.11. The problem of drinking water supply is acute in most of the rural areas of the State, especially in hilly and karli areas. In fact out of a total of 6503 inhabited villages, not more than 500 are non-problem villages where as all the remaining villages are beset with the problem of absence of safe drinking water. The supply of safe drinking water to these villages is therefore, of utmost importance. Ending 1984-85 or at the end of 6th Five Year Plan, a total of 3750 villages stood provided with this facility. This included 3548 problem and 212 non-problem villages. A total of 243 inhabited problem villages and 288 non problem villages remained to be covered. It has been decided to cover all these villages before 1991 viz the close of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91)—bulk viz 8 % during the 7th Plan and the remaining 20% during the 8th Five Year Plan. The achievement during the first year of the 7th Plan viz 1985-86 was 440 villages with a population of 2.16 lakh. As regards 1986-87, a target of 460 villages consisting of 430 problem and 30 non-problem villages was fixed. The actual achievement, however, is 445 only. Thus ending 1986-87 a total of 4645 villages stand provided with safe drinking water supply. The percentage coverage is 71.43 of the rural areas.

14.12. As regards the urban areas all the cities, towns and notified areas stand provided with drinking water supply. However, the fast growing population of these areas is putting great pressure on the supplies of water from the existing schemes.

14.13. Twenty two of the towns have been taken up for augmentation of the supplies. Besides, the cities of Srinagar and Jammu have major programmes of improvement in the supplies of drinking water. The schemes are "Improvement and Augmentation Water Supply Srinagar—Master Plan—Phase—I" and "Improvement and Augmentation Water Supply Greater Jammu—Master Plan Phase—I". The schemes are implemented under the state plan. The projects are meant for improving, extending and augmenting the long term drinking water facility for the two capital cities of Srinagar and Jammu respectively.

14.14. The "Srinagar Master Plan-Phase I" is estimated to cost Rs. 38.70 crores out of which an amount of Rs. 19.94 crores was incurred ending 1985-86 and Rs. 2.84 crores was provided for 1986-87. However, the expenditure ending 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 23.19 crores or 58.60%. A loan of Rs. 7 crores has been released by the L.L.C. The project aims at raising the level of treated water from 14.05 Mgd. at the beginning of the project viz 1973-74 to 49.55 Mgd. on its completion. Of the additional scope, 9.50 Mgd. has already been drawn into the system ending the 6th plan while the rest is likely to be provided during the 7th Plan. Phase II of the project has also been formulated at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.68 crores. The project envisages the supply of 20 Mgd. of water from River Jhelum. The beginning of the work on this project was to be made in 1987-88.

14.15. The Jammu Master Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 24.15 crores and the expenditure ending March 1987 was Rs. 20.51 crores. Thus 85% of the cost has been incurred ending March, 1987. The project has a physical scope of 15.23 Mgd. The potential generated is 10.54 Mgd. and potential actually utilized and drawn into the system 4.54 Mgd. L.L.C. loan sanctioned is Rs. 5 crores and loan released Rs. 3 crores. The program of rural water supply programme in the State ending 1986-87 is as under :—

TABLE 61
Spread of safe drinking water supply in districts

District	Coverage of villages		Percentage of villages covered ending	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
	2	3	4	5
Anantnag	435	449	69.27	71.50
Pulwama	407	446	75.09	82.29
Srinagar	192	192	96.00	96.00

District	Coverage of villages		Percentage of villages covered ending	
	1985-86	1986-87	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
Budgam.	382	426	78.93	88.02
Baramulla.	469	516	71.17	78.30
Kupwara.	240	299	66.48	82.82
Jammu.	619	693	58.23	65.19
Udhampur.	306	346	49.59	56.08
Kathua.	435	464	81.16	86.57
Doda.	348	384	53.37	58.90
Poonch.	110	131	69.62	82.91
Rajouri	169	189	45.92	51.36
Leh	23	30	21.30	27.78
Kargil.	65	80	51.18	62.99
State.	4200	4645	64.59	71.43

15. TWENTY POINT PROGRAMME

15.00 The implementation of twenty point programme is of special significance to J&K as most of the areas in the state are hilly and backward and sizeable population continues to be below the poverty line. The Seventh Five Year Plan of the state provides about Rs. 537.89 lakhs. on the programme. The expenditure was Rs. 94.69 lakhs during 1985-86 and Rs. 114.60 lakhs during 1986-87. The emphasis, during the year, was on poverty alleviation, rural development, availability of drinking water, rural electrification, upliftment of weaker sections of society, allotment of house sites, afforestation, family welfare, education and expansion of industrial activity in the small scale sector. The financial progress under the various heads of development was as under:-

TABLE 62

Expenditure on 20 Point Programme

Item	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)		
	7th plan outlay	Expenditure	
		1985-86	1986-87
1. Attack on rural poverty	69.25	13.74	23.38
2. Strategy for rainfed agriculture	4.87	1.54	1.86
3. Better use of irrigation water	145.36	30.59	30.75
4. Bigger harvests	28.73	4.14	5.81
5. Land reforms	5.00	0.99	1.00
6. Clean drinking water	104.50	16.17	18.83
7. Health for all	17.17	2.86	2.78
8. Two child norm	7.78	1.25	1.55
9. Gen. education	46.70	4.59	7.70
10. Justice to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	3.59	0.58	0.78
11. Equality for women	0.38	0.04	0.12
12. New opportunities for youth	4.00	0.91	1.52
13. Housing for people	19.00	3.72	4.30
14. Improvement of slums	2.00	0.32	0.40
15. Forestry	42.11	8.50	7.95
16. Civil supplies	2.80	0.31	0.57
17. Energy for villages	34.65	4.44	5.30
Total	537.89	94.69	114.60

Source : Draft Annual Plan 1988-89

15.01 Many important achievements are indicated under the programme. These include 3.27 lakh ha of irrigation potential, 30.40 thousand tonnes of pulses and 43.30 thousand tonnes of oilseed production. Under the IRDP, 26.35 thousand families have been benefitted 42.77 lakh man days of work have been created under the NREP and 18.55 lakh mandays under the RLEGP. 1998 scheduled caste families were assisted economically. 1132 housesites were allotted and 1971 families provided with construction assistance. 1043 houses were provided to the economically weaker sections. A population of 1.29 lakh was benefitted under slum clearance programme. 110 villages, 103 harijan basties and 219 hamlets were electrified. Again 445 villages were provided with safe drinking water 0.35 lakh sterilization operations were made and 0.13 lakh IUD, loops inserted. The number of adults made literate was 5.08 lakhs. 2718 small scale industrial units were set up under various programmes. 574 lakh trees were planted.

TABLE
Important achievements made under 20-Point Programme

Item	Unit	1986-87	
		Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1. Creation of additional irrigation potential	lakh ha.	N. A	3.27
2. Dry land farming—micro water sheds	Nos.	79	79
3. Production of pulses	000 tonnes	40.00	30.40
4. Production of oil seed	"	70.00	43.30
5. Families benefitted under IRDP	000 Nos.	32.86	26.35
6. Employment generated under NREP	000 mandays	2250	4277
7. Employment generated under RLEGP	"	1900	1855
8. Families economically assisted (scheduled castes)	Nos.	4450	1998
9. Drinking water supply provided to problem villages	"	430	445
10. House sites allotted	"	1166	1132
11. Construction assistance provided	"	1166	1971
12. Slum population to be covered under environmental improvement	"	16000	1,28,768
13. Houses for economically weaker sections	"	1000	1043
14. Villages to be electrified	"	100	110
15. Harijan basties to be electrified	"	120	103
16. Hamlets to be electrified	"	75	219
17. Pumpsets to be energised	"	60	25
18. Trees to be planted	Lakh Nos.	522.35	573.60
19. Biogas plants to be set up	No.	210	116
20. Sterilization	lakh Nos.	0.60	0.35
21. IUD insertions	"	0.19	0.13
22. C.C. users	"	0.15	0.12
23. O.P. users	Lakh Nos.	0.04	0.02
24. PHC's to be set up	Nos.	12	16
25. Sub-centres to be set up	"	150	154
26. ICD blocks sanctioned	"	2	2
27. Adults to be made literate	000 Nos.	502	508
28. Fair price shops to be set up	Nos.	40	46
29. Small scale units to be set up	Nos.	2400	2718

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TABLE 2.01

Area and population

Sl. No.	District	Provisional area, 1981 census (sq. kms.)	Population		Density (persons per sq. km. of area)	
			1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Anantnag	3984	518122	656331	130	165
2.	Pulwama	1398	314158	404078	225	289
3.	Srinagar	2228	558664	703328	251	318
4.	Budgam	1371	269033	367262	196	268
5.	Baramulla	4588	517900	670142	113	146
6.	Kupwara	2379	257824	328743	108	138
7.	Leh	*82665 (45110)	51891	68380	1	@2
8.	Kargil	14036	53400	65992	4	5
9.	Jammu	3027	731743	943395	236	305
10.	Udhampur	4550	338846	453636	74	100
11.	Doda	11691	342220	425262	29	36
12.	Kathua	2651	274671	369123	104	139
13.	Rajouri	2630	217373	302500	83	115
14.	Poonch	1674	170787	224197	102	134
Total J&K State :		**222236	4616632	5987389	N.A.	@59

* Includes 37555 sq. kms. under illegal occupation of China.

** Represents provisional geographical area figures supplied by Surveyor General of India and include 78114 sq. kms. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5180 sq. kms. illegally handed over to Pakistan to China. Also includes 37555 sq. kms. under illegal occupation of China in Leh District.

Figures in brackets exclude area under illegal occupation of China.

@On comparable area.

TABLE 2.02

Urban Population

S.No.	District	Urban Population				Urban population as percentage of total district population	
		1971		1981		1971	1981
		Total	Percentage of total urban population	Total	Percentage of total urban population		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Anantnag	51351	6	70286	6	10	11
2.	Pulwama	22883	3	36279	3	7	9
3.	Srinagar	411395	48	570195	45	74	81
4.	Budgam	11858	1	51885	4	4	14
5.	Baramulla	61218	7	89766	7	12	13
6.	Kupwara	5025	1	9688	1	2	3
7.	Leh	5519	1	8718	1	11	13
8.	Kargil	2390	Neg.	3527	Neg.	4	5
9.	Jammu	191342	22	279644	22	26	30
10.	Udhampur	28419	3	43247	4	8	10
11.	Doda	19536	2	25174	2	6	6
12.	Kathua	25085	3	41990	3	9	11
13.	Rajouri	8397	1	15833	1	4	5
14.	Poonch	13803	2	14171	1	8	6
Total :		858221	100	1260403	100	19	21

TABLE 2.03

Age-wise distribution of population-1981 census

P o p u l a t i o n

Age group	M a l e		F e m a l e		T o t a l	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	3164660	100.00	2822729	100.00	5987389	100.00
0—14	1258555	39.77	1195748	42.36	2454303	41.00
15—19	332629	10.51	289491	10.26	622120	10.39
20—24	265145	8.38	235950	8.36	501095	8.37
25—29	234284	7.40	221674	7.85	455958	7.62
30—34	194812	6.16	179504	6.36	374316	6.25
35—39	187494	5.92	168066	5.96	355560	5.94
40—49	296922	9.38	248176	8.79	545098	9.10
50—59	191246	6.04	142243	5.04	333489	5.57
60 Plus	203065	6.42	141500	5.01	344565	5.75
Age not stated	508	0.02	377	0.01	885	0.01

TABLE 2.04

Literacy level

Literacy percentage

S.No.	District	1971			1981		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Anantnag	15.24	23.80	5.14	22.93	33.58	10.94
2.	Srinagar	28.99	38.40	17.93	33.90	41.97	24.66
3.	Baramulla	14.00	21.83	4.81	20.62	30.24	9.57
4.	Leh	15.78	26.77	4.81	25.17	36.76	12.09
5.	Doda	13.88	22.21	4.47	18.50	28.59	7.34
6.	Udhampur	15.62	22.72	7.80	23.52	32.55	13.55
7.	Jammu	30.34	39.27	20.63	42.86	52.60	32.24
8.	Kathua	21.64	30.24	12.30	31.90	41.67	21.25
9.	Rajouri	14.43	22.21	5.80	24.73	34.16	14.32
10.	Poonch	14.62	23.26	5.05	23.39	34.20	11.24
11.	Pulwama	14.54	23.27	4.26	20.47	30.56	9.21
12.	Budgam	6.61	10.74	1.72	17.86	26.51	8.02
13.	Kupwara	11.46	19.38	2.04	16.82	27.07	4.88
14.	Kargil	9.71	17.81	1.17	18.86	32.26	3.14
J&K State		18.58	26.75	9.28	26.67	36.29	15.88

TABLE 3.01 (Contd.)

Working force (1981 census)

Number of main workers engaged in

District	Cultivation	Agricultural labour	Livestock forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation orchards & allied activities	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	
					House-hold industry	Other than household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Anantnag	136519 (65.66)	5815 (2.80)	6405 (3.08)	342 (0.17)	9325 (4.49)	11735 (5.64)
Pulwama	76706 (65.53)	2404 (2.03)	3652 (3.11)	143 (0.12)	5976 (5.09)	8410 (7.17)
Srinagar	35585 (16.68)	5713 (2.68)	7840 (3.67)	780 (0.36)	31145 (14.60)	33177 (15.55)
Budgam	67155 (55.73)	3206 (2.66)	2474 (2.05)	117 (0.10)	16933 (14.05)	9784 (8.12)
Baramulla	121245 (57.57)	8131 (3.86)	6871 (3.26)	462 (0.22)	17406 (8.26)	11586 (5.50)
Kupwara	72907 (73.02)	6865 (6.88)	1958 (1.96)	15 (0.02)	2251 (2.25)	2874 (2.88)
Kargil	22204 (74.22)	973 (3.25)	300 (1.00)	7 (0.02)	79 (0.26)	244 (0.82)
Leh	17415 (58.49)	2191 (7.36)	1442 (4.84)	3 (0.01)	250 (0.84)	451 (1.51)
Doda	107586 (75.57)	3766 (2.65)	10008 (7.03)	13 (0.01)	2611 (1.83)	1200 (0.84)
Udhampur	99344 (69.25)	1115 (0.78)	7009 (4.89)	112 (0.08)	1745 (1.22)	2456 (1.71)
Kathua	64340 (60.47)	6033 (5.67)	4091 (3.85)	30 (0.03)	2314 (2.17)	5719 (5.38)
Jammu	105684 (42.03)	13738 (5.46)	5983 (2.38)	443 (0.18)	3884 (1.54)	19046 (7.57)
Rajouri	61165 (73.29)	1079 (1.29)	5336 (6.39)	806 (0.97)	1232 (1.48)	792 (0.95)
Poonch	45842 (73.76)	2511 (4.04)	929 (1.50)	20 (0.03)	1181 (1.90)	573 (0.92)
Total J&K State	1033897 (56.85)	63540 (3.49)	64299 (3.54)	3294 (0.18)	96332 (5.30)	108049 (5.94)

TABLE 3.01 (Contd.)

Working force (1981 Census)

District	Number of main workers engaged in					Main workers as percentage of population
	Construction	Trade & commerce	Transport, storage & communication	Other services	Total	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Anantnag	3512 (1.69)	9772 (4.70)	3765 (1.81)	20714 (9.96)	207904 (100.00)	31.68
Pulwama	1727 (1.47)	4848 (4.13)	2015 (1.72)	11275 (9.61)	117356 (100.00)	29.04
Srinagar	6589 (3.09)	27745 (13.00)	16947 (7.94)	47851 (22.43)	213372 (100.00)	30.12
Budgam	2443 (2.03)	3633 (3.02)	2645 (2.19)	12106 (10.05)	120496 (100.00)	32.81
Baramulla	5609 (2.66)	10192 (4.84)	4753 (2.26)	24364 (11.57)	210619 (100.00)	31.43
Kupwara	1125 (1.13)	2908 (2.91)	973 (0.97)	7973 (7.98)	99849 (100.00)	30.37
Kargil	676 (2.26)	490 (1.64)	295 (0.99)	4647 (15.54)	29915 (100.00)	45.33
Leh	545 (1.83)	735 (2.47)	306 (1.03)	6439 (21.62)	29777 (100.00)	43.55
Doda	2944 (2.07)	3452 (2.42)	1177 (0.83)	9603 (6.75)	142360 (100.00)	33.48
Udhampur	8076 (5.63)	5328 (3.71)	2564 (1.79)	15697 (10.94)	143446 (100.00)	31.62
Kathua	4012 (3.77)	4515 (4.24)	3750 (3.52)	11595 (10.90)	106399 (100.00)	28.82
Jammu	11864 (4.72)	24306 (9.67)	17186 (6.83)	49338 (19.62)	251472 (100.00)	26.66
Rajouri	1350 (1.62)	1936 (2.32)	465 (0.56)	9293 (11.13)	83454 (100.00)	27.59
Poonch	1042 (1.68)	1543 (2.48)	597 (0.96)	7913 (12.73)	62151 (100.00)	27.72
J&K. State	51513 (2.83)	101405 (5.58)	57436 (3.16)	238807 (13.13)	1818571 (100.00)	30.37

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

TABLE 3.02

S.D.P. and per capita income

Year	SDP(Rs. in crores)		Per capita income(Rs.)	
	At current prices	At constant prices of (1970-71)	At current prices	At constant prices of (1970-71)
1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	249.59	249.59	548	548
1974-75	418.51	285.35	830	566
1977-78	605.56	332.12	1113	611
1980-81	857.29	378.20	1455	642
1983-84 (P)	1259.57	428.27	1979	673
1984-85 (P)	1378.61	439.87	2111	674
1985-86 (P)	1523.56	457.14	2270	681
1986-87 (Q)	1614.22	471.10	2344	684

P—Provisional

Q—Quick

TABLE 3.03 (Contd.)

S.D.P from various sectors

S.D.P. at constant prices of 1970-71

Year	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Total	
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970-71	141.36	56.64	36.36	14.56	71.87	28.80	249.59	100.00
1974-75	153.00	53.62	46.37	16.25	85.98	30.13	285.35	100.00
1977-78	179.25	53.97	51.21	15.42	101.66	30.61	332.12	100.00
1980-81	195.35	51.65	62.95	16.65	119.90	31.70	378.20	100.00
1983-84 (P)	203.41	47.50	85.77	20.02	139.09	32.48	428.27	100.00
1984-85 (P)	202.84	46.11	93.34	21.22	143.69	32.67	439.87	100.00
1985-86 (P)	204.88	44.60	90.29	19.75	162.97	35.65	457.14	100.00
1986-87 (Q)	209.81	44.54	95.09	20.18	166.20	35.28	471.10	100.00

P—Provisional

Q—Quick

TABLE 3.03 (Concl'd.)
S.D.P. from various sectors

(Rs. in crores)

Year	S.D.P. at current prices							
	Primary sector		Secondary sector		Tertiary sector		Total	
	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage	Actual	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1970-71	141.36	56.54	36.36	14.56	71.87	28.80	249.59	100.00
1974-75	238.69	57.03	67.23	16.07	112.59	26.90	418.51	100.00
1977-78	334.10	55.17	99.75	16.47	171.71	28.36	605.56	100.00
1980-81	451.82	52.70	142.61	16.64	262.86	30.66	857.29	100.00
1983-84 (P)	663.78	52.70	229.32	18.21	366.47	29.09	1259.57	100.00
1984-85 (P)	699.94	50.77	262.98	19.08	415.69	30.15	1378.61	100.00
1985-86 (P)	761.03	49.95	237.62	15.60	524.91	34.45	1523.56	100.00
1986-87 (Q)	833.42	51.63	239.67	14.85	541.13	33.52	1614.22	100.00

TABLE 4.01
Planwise expenditure

Plan

Expenditure

Expenditure
(Rs. in lakhs) Expenditure
per capita (Rs.)

1

2

3

1st Plan

1151.71

34

2nd Plan

2594.75

74

3rd Plan

6185.09

161

Inter Plan

5950.11

139

4th Plan

16284.80

344

5th Plan

27854.71

517

1978-79

10164.95

179

1979-80

11972.71

206

6th Plan

91814.83

1458

7th Plan outlay

140000.00

1954

1985-86

27442.22

404

1986-87 (anticipated)

33766.11

484

Note : Per capita expenditure for plan period is based on average population.

Source : Annual Plan.

TABLE 4.02

Plan expenditure by sector (Contd.)

Plan		(Rs. in lakhs)			
		Social & community services	Power	Agriculture and allied sectors	Transport & communication including tourism
1		2	3	4	5
1st plan :	Expend. %age	178.05 15.46	272.86 23.69	88.98 7.73	305.90 26.56
2nd plan :	Expend. %age	607.91 23.43	353.84 13.64	627.13 24.17	516.05 19.89
3rd plan	Expend. %age	1468.76 23.76	906.50 14.66	923.97 14.94	1028.67 16.63
Inter plan :	Expend. %age	1054.08 17.72	1484.88 24.96	1325.64 22.28	938.81 15.78
4th plan :	Expend. %age	2593.98 15.93	5492.07 33.73	2526.74 15.52	2905.03 17.84
5th plan :	Expend. %age	3772.71 13.54	8776.79 31.51	3259.07 11.70	3084.14 11.08
1978-79 :	Expend. %age	2146.60 21.12	1636.71 16.10	1639.39 16.13	1308.54 12.87
1979-80 :	Expend. %age	2964.57 24.76	1741.80 14.55	2071.29 17.30	1693.15 14.14
6th plan :	Expend. %age	28106.26 30.61	12654.30 13.78	18246.96 19.87	10600.00 11.55
7th plan : (Outlay)	Amount %age	41720.00 29.80	29222.00 20.87	25187.00 17.99	15270.00 10.91
1985-86 :	Expend. %age	8079.15 29.44	5046.12 18.39	5339.63 19.46	3258.17 11.87
1986-87 : (Anticipated)	Expend. %age	9839.38 29.14	6710.08 19.87	6410.70 18.98	4635.15 13.73

TABLE 4.02

Plan expenditure by sector (Concl.)

Plan		M/M irrigation & floodcontrol	Industries & mining	Hilly and backward areas	Others	Total
1		6	7	8	9	10
Ist plan :	Expend.	215.28	66.49	..	24.15	1151.71
	%age	18.69	5.47	..	2.10	100.00
2nd plan :	Expend.	97.89	218.78	..	173.15	2594.75
	%age	3.77	8.43	..	6.67	100.00
3rd plan :	Expend.	706.13	860.08	..	290.98	6185.09
	%age	11.41	13.90	..	4.70	100.00
Inter plan :	Expend.	410.78	324.42	..	411.50	5950.11
	%age	6.90	5.44	..	6.92	100.00
4th plan :	Expend.	1278.14	749.15	..	739.69	16284.80
	%age	7.85	4.60	..	4.54	100.00
5th plan :	Expend.	3290.84	1945.30	1553.67	2172.19	27854.71
	%age	11.81	6.98	5.58	7.80	100.00
1978-79 :	Expend.	1360.89	592.52	653.88	826.42	10164.95
	%age	13.39	5.83	6.43	8.13	100.00
1979-80 :	Expend.	1391.91	839.82	306.64	963.53	11972.71
	%age	11.63	7.01	2.56	8.05	100.00
6th plan :	Expend.	8524.29	5983.30	5714.08	1985.64	91814.83
	%age	9.29	6.52	6.22	2.16	100.00
7th plan : (Outlay)	Amount	9286.00	7250.00	9590.00	2475.00	140000.00
	%age	6.63	5.18	6.85	1.77	100.00
1985-86 :	Expend.	1815.14	1610.00	1851.71	442.30	27442.22
	%age	6.61	5.87	6.75	1.61	100.00
1986-87 : (Anticipated)	Expend.	1967.30	1536.42	2116.00	551.08	33766.11
	%age	5.83	4.55	6.27	1.63	100.00

TABLE 5.01

Consumer price index numbers

(Base 1960=100)

Year	Index numbers for						
	Industrial workers		*Agricultural labourers		White collar workers		
	Srinagar City	All India	J & K	All India	Srinagar	Jammu	All India
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961	104	104					
1965	135	137	153 (1965-66)	..	105	104	103
1968	152	177	153 (1968-69)	..	132	129	130
1973	202	236	263 (1973-74)	283 (1973-74)	166	158	161
1977	318	321	342 (1977-78)	323 (1977-78)	209	212	211
1980	397	390	383 (1980-81)	409 (1980-81)	316	296	29
1982	511	475	424 (1981-82)	448 (1981-82)	397	380	359
1983	560	532	476 (1982-83)	481 (1982-83)	461	442	437
1984	627	576	534 (1983-84)	523 (1983-84)	487	477	
1985	650	608	551 (1984-85)	525 (1984-85)	531	512	524
1986	724	661	578 (1985-86)	555 (1985-86)	582	549	558
*1960-61=100.					632	594	602

TABLE 5.02

Index numbers of wholesale prices in India
Important groups

(Base 1970—71=100)

Year	All commodities	Primary commodities			Fuel Power & lighting	Manufactured products		
		Overall	Food articles	Minerals		Overall	Food products	Textiles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1971-72	105.6	100.9	101.1	115.4	105.9	109.5	118.4	109.4
1973-74	139.7	141.8	136.6	225.4	130.6	139.5	171.1	134.8
1977-78	185.8	183.8	173.6	477.0	234.3	179.2	184.3	172.8
1978-79	185.8	181.4	172.4	490.7	244.7	179.5	157.0	179.0
1979-80	217.6	206.5	186.6	779.9	283.1	215.8	214.8	203.2
1980-81	257.3	237.5	207.9	1110.2	354.3	257.3	308.7	212.7
1981-82	281.0	264.0	234.6	1168.5	427.5	270.4	298.9	224.0
1982-83	288.3	274.2	249.5	1113.3	455.5	271.7	260.0	232.5
1983-84	315.5	304.2	282.9	993.7	490.2	295.5	299.0	249.0
1984-85	338.2	324.4	297.1	1014.7	517.5	319.4	324.0	280.1
1985-86	357.7	331.6	317.7	1029.1	579.8	342.2	346.7	275.6
1986-87								
Average (8 months)	376.7	349.4	339.6	1028.0	617.4	358.0	384.7	267.1

TABLE 6.01

Land utilization

(Area in 000 hectares)

Year	Reporting area		Net area sown		Gross area sown		Area irrigated			
	Total	Per capita (hect.)	Total	Per capita (hect.)	Total	Per capita (hect.)	Gross		Net	
							Total	%age of gross area sown	Total	%age of net area sown
1	2	3	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1950-51	2356	0.724	622	0.191	646	0.198	263	40.59	261	41.96
1955-56	2397	0.704	614	0.180	745	0.219	299	40.13	290	47.20
1960-61	2416	0.678	657	0.184	810	0.227	308	38.02	274	41.70
1968-69	2419	0.552	706	0.161	878	0.200	333	37.93	264	37.39
1973-74	2415	0.484	698	0.140	913	0.183	362	39.76	302	43.27
1977-78	2414	0.437	714	0.129	966	0.175	397	41.10	305	42.72
1980-81	2414	0.404	715	0.120	974	0.163	392	40.25	304	42.52
1981-82	2415	0.394	716	0.117	978	0.159	396	40.49	307	42.87
1982-83	2417	0.384	724	0.115	1002	0.159	405	40.42	318	43.92
1983-84	2417	0.374	729	0.113	1011	0.157	413	40.83	321	43.02
1984-85	2415	0.365	735	0.111	1029	0.155	417	40.56	309	42.07
1985-86	2415	0.355	732	0.108	1030	0.151	423	41.03	310	42.28

TABLE 6.02 (Contd.)

Operational holdings, 1980-81 (size class and area in hect.)

Number and area of holdings by size classes

Distt.	0-0.50		0.50-1.00		1.00-2.00		2.00-3.00		3.00-4.00	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Anantnag	73667	19287	35671	26395	15178	21391	3848	9090	1054	3650
Pulwama	42213	10501	25354	18586	12839	18338	4219	10216	1206	4110
Srinagar	43407	11555	11433	8442	3903	5870	1066	2601	406	1409
Budgam	39391	11952	21844	15276	11877	14386	4256	10069	1043	3575
Baramulla	84370	19656	34401	23324	17988	24723	6746	16336	2229	7558
Kupwara	34965	11086	19202	14013	10009	14133	3985	9496	972	3334
Leh	4264	944	2161	1596	2331	3638	1332	3281	655	2269
Kargil	2453	632	1998	1592	2092	2973	971	2519	461	1684
Jammu	45240	11359	31280	21635	29798	42460	12017	29215	4635	15951
Udhampur	22830	6020	17743	12992	18561	26740	9702	23918	4925	17089
Doda	28905	8114	19351	14295	16215	23070	7595	18259	3330	11646
Kathua	27041	4839	13382	8991	13130	17324	6210	15375	3352	11661
Rajouri	13489	3636	11161	8300	13854	20246	7549	18270	3270	11272
Poonch	10760	3248	8814	6617	8142	11223	4462	10689	2325	7949
J&K State	472995	122879	253795	182054	175917	247015	73958	179334	29863	103157

TABLE 6.02 (Contd.)

Number and area of holdings by size classes

Distt.	4.00-5.00		5.00-7.50		7.50-10.00		10.00-20.00		20.00-30.00	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Anantnag	269	1173	286	1871	91	759	20	329	..	..
Pulwama	414	1858	188	1158	24	213	18	278	6	152
Srinagar	136	624	54	360	21	188	9	128	10	262
Budgam	500	2161	275	1825	63	576	3	38	2	52
Baramulla	843	3762	506	3140	98	797	76	1068	7	190
Kupwara	309	1335	180	1163	28	243	77	987	18	418
Leh	316	1414	296	1847	97	801	43	550	10	231
Kargil	265	1199	254	1579	30	254	7	90	2	43
Jammu	1898	6460	1489	9160	372	3186	284	3887	65	1548
Udhampur	2566	11795	2065	12606	591	5174	226	2926	15	347
Doda	11464	6545	733	4684	90	769	23	306	9	254
Kathua	2384	10772	2248	14251	527	4600	265	3681	25	652
Rajouri	1447	6432	1143	6855	302	2597	189	2331	34	772
Poonch	192	5269	704	4425	310	2869	81	1175	5	112
J&K State	14003	62799	10421	64942	2644	23026	1321	17774	208	5033

TABLE 6.02 (concl'd.)

Number and area of holdings by size classes

Distt.	30.00-40.00		40.00-50.00		50.00-& above		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Anantnag	..	..	..	..	..	..	130084	83945
Pulwama	..	..	2	86	5	894	86488	66390
Srinagar	3	112	3	132	4	1224	60455	32907
Budgam	..	..	..	..	..	..	79254	60410
Baramulla	25	946	4	185	11	1760	147304	103445
Kupwara	..	..	1	43	..	..	69746	56251
Leh	4	140	2	88	9	922	11520	17721
Kargil	..	..	1	46	79	4855	8613	17516
Jammu	30	1072	13	615	30	5379	12751	153927
Udhampur	..	..	..	..	2	117	79226	119724
Doda	2	64	..	..	1	74	77718	88080
Kathua	3	109	..	..	..	..	68567	92255
Rajouri	4	142	1	48	11	2365	52454	83266
Poonch	..	..	..	..	1	144	36796	53720
J&K State	71	2585	27	1243	153	17734	1035376	1029557

TABLE 6.02 (A)

Size pattern of operational holdings (1980-81)

Size/class	Number of holdings	Percentage of holdings	Cumulative percentage of holdings	Area held (hectares)	Percentage of area held	Cumulative percentage of area held
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 0.5 hect.	472995	45.68	45.68	122879	11.93	11.93
0.5 to 1.0	253795	24.51	70.19	182054	17.68	29.61
1.0 to 2.0	175917	17.00	87.19	247015	23.99	53.60
2.0 to 3.0	73958	7.14	94.33	179334	17.42	71.02
3.0 to 4.0	29863	2.90	97.23	103157	10.02	81.04
4.0 to 5.0	14003	1.35	98.58	62799	6.10	87.14
5.0 to 7.5	10421	1.01	99.59	64924	6.31	93.45
7.5 to 10.0	2644	0.26	99.85	23026	2.24	95.69
10.0 to 20.0	1321	0.13	99.98	17774	1.73	97.42
20.0 to 30.0	203	0.02	100.00	5033	0.49	97.91
30.0 to 40.0	71	Neg.	Neg.	2585	0.25	98.16
40.0 to 50.0	27	Neg.	Neg.	1243	0.12	98.28
50.0 & above	153	Neg.	Neg.	17734	1.72	100.00
Total ;	1035376	100.00	100.00	1029557	100.00	100.00

Neg.—Negligible.

TABLE 6.03

Area under principal crops

(000 Hectares)

Year	Area under							Gross area under all crops
	Rice	Maize	Wheat	Oilseed	Pulses	Fruit	Vegetables	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1950-51	171	147	100	37	51	3	9	648
1955-56	196	203	150	37	44	7	11	745
1960-61	226	216	172	32	52	8	13	810
1965-66	212	255	154	38	44	8	14	808
1968-69	240	245	188	43	55	11	14	878
1973-74	237	266	191	50	53	19	15	913
1977-78	259	274	195	58	53	32	15	966
1980-81	265	275	202	53	49	36	15	974
1981-82	264	279	200	53	49	37	15	978
1982-83	274	273	213	56	49	39	15	1002
1983-84	276	276	213	60	48	39	15	1011
1984-85	275	282	225	65	47	37	18	1029
1985-86	266	287	224	73	45	38	15	1030
1986-87	266	289	233	50	45	3	14	1016

TABLE 6.04

Production of foodgrains

Production in 000 quintals

Year	Rice	Wheat	Maize	Other cereals and millets	Total cereals and millets	Pulses	Total food- grains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1964-65	4327	1122	3718	407	9574	253	9827
1965-66	2356	827	2165	252	5600	231	5831
1973-74	4601	1609	3158	286	9654	317	9971
1977-78	5216	1859	3599	272	10946	266	11212
1980-81	5464	2047	4933	285	12729	337	13066
1981-82	5507	2037	4613	252	12409	318	12727
1982-83	5745	2262	4069	229	12305	304	12609
1983-84	5930	1786	4626	251	12593	303	12096
1984-85	5690	1684	4551	213	12138	307	12445
1985-86	5871	2721	4939	220	13751	285	14036
1986-87	5905	2120	5192	216	13433	304	13737

TABLE 6.05

Yield rate of rice, wheat and maize

Yield rate in quintals per hectare

Year	Rice			Wheat				Maize		
	Jammu	Kashmir	State	Jammu	Kashmir	*Ladakh	**State	Jammu	Kashmir	State
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1964-65	10.57	22.59	18.97	6.75	4.06	7.36	6.45	16.74	12.65	15.11
1965-66	6.09	13.24	11.10	4.47	5.47	7.04	4.72	13.79	8.07	10.89
1968-79	9.51	23.46	18.88	6.38	5.77	7.41	6.30	15.21	10.17	13.32
1973-74	12.88	22.50	19.40	8.35	9.87	7.08	8.48	13.86	8.51	11.82
1977-78	15.88	22.49	20.09	9.69	11.81	10.28	9.83	16.09	8.32	13.15
1980-81	13.56	25.52	20.65	10.44	5.33	7.30	10.32	21.32	11.98	17.93
1981-82	13.02	25.45	20.82	10.33	4.23	7.36	10.23	20.47	9.62	16.56
1982-83	12.35	26.59	20.94	10.76	6.06	8.00	10.69	17.70	9.97	14.91
1983-84	13.19	27.04	21.94	8.43	6.77	5.76	8.40	20.08	10.92	16.76
1984-85	14.64	24.65	20.69	7.50	6.16	7.58	7.47	19.53	9.68	16.16
1985-86	14.93	26.88	22.11	12.28	6.14	7.63	12.23	20.01	12.22	17.21
1986-87	15.80	26.25	22.10	8.94	7.00	9.92	8.92	21.60	11.31	17.97

* Official estimates

** Excluding Ladakh

TABLE 6.06

Index numbers of area under crops

Index with 1979-82 as base

S.No.	Commodity	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	All crops	100	100	103	104	106	105	105
2.	All foodgrains	100	100	102	103	104	103	105
3.	All cereals	100	100	103	103	105	104	106
4.	Rice	100	100	103	104	104	100	101
5.	Maize	100	102	99	101	103	105	105
6.	Wheat	100	99	106	106	112	111	118
7.	Barley	105	88	93	87	80	74	71
8.	Pulses	100	100	101	98	97	92	92
9.	Rape & mustard	99	104	113	124	133	150	92
10.	Non-food crops	100	104	111	116	126	140	103

TABLE 6.07

Index numbers of agricultural production

Commodity		Index with 1979-82 as base					
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	All crops	104	91	84	90	92	98
2.	All foodgrains	107	93	89	90	81	103
3.	All cereals	108	91	89	90	79	102
4.	Rice	104	104	109	113	108	111
5.	Maize	113	105	93	106	104	113
6.	Wheat	100	99	110	87	82	133
7.	Barley	95	90	96	86	68	80
8.	Pulses	97	103	90	87	92	103
9.	Rape & mustard	111	119	88	96	101	118
10.	Non-food crops	122	89	81	99	123	116

TABLE 6.08

Index numbers of average yield

S. No.	Commodity	Index numbers with 1979-82 as base					
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	All crops	114	91	82	87	87	93
2.	All foodgrains	140	93	87	88	78	100
3.	All cereals	108	91	87	87	76	98
4.	Rice	104	105	106	108	104	111
5.	Maize	112	104	93	105	101	103
6.	Wheat	100	100	105	83	73	119
7.	Barley	91	102	103	99	85	108
8.	Pulses	97	108	89	89	95	111
9.	Rape & mustard	112	114	78	77	76	79
10.	Non-food crops	123	89	74	87	99	84

TABLE 6.09

Distribution of fertilizer

Year	Quantity distributed (000 tonnes)					Average per hectare of area sown(kgs)
	N	P	K	Total		
1	2	3	4	5		6
1970-71	3.84	1.27	0.31	5.42		6.3
1973-74	8.71	2.31	0.92	11.94		13.1
1977-78	11.64	3.24	0.50	15.38		15.9
1980-81	16.41	4.08	1.01	21.50		22.1
1981-82	18.00	5.00	1.00	*25.00		24.6
1982-83	18.91	5.27	1.06	25.18		25.1
1983-84	19.63	4.55	1.05	25.24		24.97
1984-85	21.71	5.62	1.34	28.67		27.80
1985-86	25.02	7.42	1.75	34.19		33.10
1986-87 (excl. Leh & Kargil)	22.67	6.53	1.23	30.43		30.26

*Including one thousand tonnes N P K

TABLE 6.10

Co-operative Societies

Year	Number of cooperative societies	Number of members (lakhs)	Per lakh of population	
			Number of societies	Members
1	2	3	4	5
1950-51	NA	1.49	NA	4579
1955-56	NA	1.99	NA	5872
1960-61	NA	2.71	NA	7610
1965-66	1050	3.12	26	7696
1968-69	1548	3.38	35	7712
1973-74	1553	3.86	32	7941
1977-78	1716	4.44	32	8241
1979-80	1772	5.15	30	8846
1980-81	1848	5.20	31	8704
1981-82	1881	5.26	31	8581
1982-83 (P)	1921	5.50	31	8743
1983-84 (P)	1971	5.54	31	8581
1984-85 (P)	2018	5.64	30	8513

TABLE 7.01

Out turn of forest product

Year	Major products				Value of minor products (Rs. in lakhs)	Total quantity of major products (000 m ³)	Value of all products (Rs. in lakhs)
	Quantity of timber (000 m ³)	Value of timber (Rs. in lakhs)	Fire wood quantity (000 m ³)	Value of firewood (Rs. in lakhs)			
1	2	3	4	5		7	8
1960-61	451.43	NA	162.48	NA	19.37	613.91	NA
1965-66	306.03	634.41	88.91	36.89	28.36	394.99	699.66
1968-69	309.49	842.96	78.04	32.30	22.93	387.53	898.19
1973-74	340.71	1812.28	70.75	42.60	318.48	411.46	2173.36
1977-78	455.66	2841.83	101.81	62.58	1435.20	557.47	4339.61
1980-81	609.21	7761.88	237.97	132.26	1524.32	847.18	9418.46
1981-82	597.98	8574.75	219.78	191.54	1639.51	817.76	10405.80
1982-83	589.38	9394.96	147.23	107.19	1267.45	736.61	10760.60
1983-84	617.31	11454.22	120.30	86.16	1071.24	737.61	12611.62
1984-85	709.04	13278.04	111.05	167.22	1408.81	820.09	14854.07
1985-86	370.50	10366.67	113.35	105.86	1174.01	483.85	11646.54

TABLE 7.02

Export of timber

Year	Quantity exp				
	Deodar	Kail			
1	2	3			
1968-69	46.61	27.38			140.95
1973-74	45.82	14.11	4.	30.33	91.58
1977-78	89.78	52.05	24.63	78.06	244.52
1980-81	91.42	55.68	13.91	96.46	257.47
1981-82	116.81	85.32	9.47	103.74	315.34
1982-83	127.53	97.48	8.03	113.28	346.32
1983-84	111.94	96.40	9.76	133.93	352.03
1984-85	105.92	87.84	4.00	141.43	339.19
1985-86	99.48	73.83	4.08	141.65	319.04
1986-87(P)	60.01	32.87	4.46	91.58	188.92

P—Provisional

TABLE 8.01
State PWD Roads

Year	Road length (Kms.)			
	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	Total	Road length per 1000 sq. kms. of area as of 1981 census
1	2	3	4	5
1965-66	3046	1752	4798	47.32
1968-69	3801	1972	5773	56.94
1973-74	4867	2370	7237	71.38
1977-78	5510	2520	8030	79.20
1980-81	5624	2582	8206	80.94
1982-83	6898	2584	9482	93.52
1983-84	7282	2363	9645	95.13
1984-85	7560	2405	9965	98.29
1985-86	7808	2458	10266	101.26
1986-87	7959	2480	10439	102.96

(P)—Provisional

TABLL 9.01

Power availability

Year	Installed capacity (MW)	Power (lakh Kwh)				No. of villages/hamlets electrified	No. of pumpsets & tube wells energised
		Generated	Purchased	Total available	per capita availability Kwh.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-61	12	407.27	153.32	560.59	15.75	70	NA
1955-66	28	975.84	390.78	1366.62	33.71	501	NA
1958-69	40	1365.94	614.80	1980.74	45.19	789	162
1973-74	83	2355.91	650.00	3005.91	60.27	1388	203
1977-78	140	3412.40	2214.70	5627.10	101.77	4198	829
1980-81	209	7737.70	2883.40	10621.10	177.77	5588	1015
1981-82	209	7875.00	2918.30	10793.30	176.05	6097	1064
1982-83	209	9338.99	2999.34	12338.33	196.12	7013	1062
1983-84	208	8957.54	4207.17	13164.71	203.93	7659	1184
1984-85	208	8630.90	4828.90	13459.80	203.16	8245	1455
1985-86	208	8831.52	5876.59	14708.11	216.34	8676	1461
1986-87	209	10660.03	7262.67	17922.70	256.89	9108	1546

TABLE 10.01

Number of registered small scale units

Number of small scale units

District											
	1973-74	1977-78		1980-81		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86	
	Number	Number	Employment	Number	Employment	Number	Employment	Number	Employment	Number	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Anantnag	112	260	1186	1005	4492	2166	9415	2431	10488	2639	11366
Pulwama											
Srinagar	1069	1309	5666	2313	13660	3628	21538	4067	23868	4470	26381
Budgam											
Baramulla	74	193	852	782	3613	2168	7294	2342	7996	2483	8546
Kupwara											
Leh	1	6	48	122	371	361	880	450	1037	512	1195
Kargil											
Jammu	678	1124	6752	1838	13471	2469	17919	2706	20011	3207	22720
Udhampur	75	149	735	692	2337	1270	3391	1424	3983	1580	4225
Kathua	115	248	1110	706	2911	1391	4995	1591	5474	1744	5986
Doda	44	124	589	361	912	498	1229	605	1519	722	1692
Rajouri	29	59	192	352	699	477	1249	489	1309	543	1422
Poonch	6	26	122	257	526	492	1002	549	1119	620	1288
Total J&K	2203	3498	17252	8428	42992	14920	68912	16654	76804	18520	84821

TABLE 10.02

Industrial development in the State

Year	S.S.I. Units		Khadi and Village Industries			Sericulture		Handicrafts	
	No. of units	Employment in units	Registered units	Individuals	Employment	No. of rearing families (000)	Production of raw silk (000 kgs)	Production (Rs. in crores)	Employment (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1973-74	2203	NA	489	NA	11218	%71.7	%70.5	%20.00	%0.80
1977-78	3498	17252	768	1403	14828	38.5	63.40	27.25	0.97
1980-81	8428	42992	859	4473	20138	38.5	75.85	57.82	1.44
1981-82	10792	54042	882	6539	16435	38.5	70.71	68.54	1.51
1982-83	12902	61900	874	5078	18737	33.3	48.78	81.37	1.65
1983-84	14920	68912	850	7157	25543	33.0	43.47	89.50	1.74
1984-85	16654	76804	969	11553	28110	33.0	52.91	98.45*	1.80*
1985-86	18520	84821	1005	13572	32402	33.0	33.70	105.00*	1.85
1986-87	21238	93681	1033	15580	34868	33.0	46.34	110.00*	1.90*

*Provisional
 %Pertains to 1974-75

TABLE 11.01

Banking

Scheduled commercial banks

Year	Number of bank offices	Deposits (Rs. in lakhs)	Advances (Rs. in lakhs)	Percapita deposits (Rs.)	Percapita advances (Rs.)	Average population per bank office
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1965	NA	1612	125	39.76	3.08	NA
1968	NA	2523	165	57.56	3.76	NA
1973	139	7224	1804	148.61	37.11	34968
1978	274	27857	8496	503.83	153.66	19666
1980	387	37589	11554	645.64	198.45	15044
1983 (March)	601	45723	22340	726.78	355.10	10468
1984 (March)	658	52816	24554	818.10	380.33	9811
1985 (March)	699	64306	33282	970.66	502.37	9478
1986 (March)	727	81488	34124	1198.60	501.92	9352
1987 (March)	728	97165	41417	1392.70	593.64	9583

TABLE 13.01

Tourism

Year	Number (in lakhs)		
	Visitors to Kashmir Valley	Yatries to Vaishno Deviji	Yatries to Amarnath Ji Cave
1	2	3	4
1951	0.106	0.030 (1950-51)	NA
1955	0.510	0.064 (1955-56)	NA
1960	0.746	1.603 (1960-61)	NA
1965	0.431	2.305 (1966)	0.070
1969	1.407	2.518	0.083
1973	1.958	4.536	0.040
1977	4.420	8.160	0.123
1980	5.945	12.130	0.200
1982	6.038	11.890	0.250
1983	4.395	12.833	0.210
1984	2.291	10.084	0.100
1985	5.036	14.850	0.42
1986	5.897	13.970	0.14

TABLE 14.01

Enrolment in schools for general education

Year	Total roll (lakhs)				Girls as per-centage of total
	Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	
1950-51	0.90	0.14	1.04	13.46	
1955-56	1.44	0.31	1.75	17.71	
1960-61	2.31	0.81	3.12	25.96	
1965-66	3.20	1.12	4.32	25.93	
1968-69	3.75	1.51	5.26	28.71	
1973-74	4.13	1.83	5.96	30.70	
1977-78	4.54	2.21	6.75	32.74	
1980-81	5.22	2.78	8.00	34.67	
1981-82	5.63	3.05	8.68	35.06	
1982-83	6.06	3.32	9.38	35.39	
1983-84	6.13	3.40	9.53	35.67	
1984-85	6.41	3.60	10.01	35.96	
1985-86	6.64	3.80	10.44	36.36	

TABLE 14.02

Intake and out-turn in Professional Educational Institutes

Year	Medical Colleges (MBBS)		Engg. College		Agri College		Engg. diploma holders		Eng. draftsmen	
	Intake	Outturn	Intake	Outturn	*Intake	Outturn	Intake	Outturn	Intake	Out turn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1965-66	100	80	NA	98	26	17	240	183	80	4
1968-69	114	185	94	238	23	35	39	191	19	37
1973-74	267	112	163	162	78	14	220	23	117	8
1977-78	137	237	235	120	75	10	195	131	70	65
1980-81	208	187	326	163	315	74	334	227	124	116
1981-82	175	170	337	176	144	61	NA	297	NA	51
1982-83	193	119	380	243	391	83	482	157	225	132
1983-84	157	137	377	259	380	159	NA	213	100	49
1984-85	146	135	350	284	214	6	%260	320	%90	376
1985-86	146	153	314	634	208	136	%260	784	%90	139
1986-87	178	161	282	306	72	6	*162	520	*42	146

*Total enrolment
%Admission capacity

TABLE 14.03

Enrolment ratio at school level in percentages

Year	Age group					
	6—11 Years			11—14 Years		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	27	5	17	17	2	10
196-61	62	18	41	41	12	28
1970-71	84	40	63	48	22	35
1980-81	100	53	76	60	28	44
1981-2	107	58	82	63	32	47
1982-83	113	63	88	68	35	50
1983-84	121	66	92	75	36	54
1984-85	124	72	97	80	39	60
*1985-86	128	76	101	83	43	63
*1986-87	111	78	95	74	40	58

*Enrolment ratio is for 6—10 and 11—13 Years.

TABLE 14.04

Health cover

Year	*Number of medical Institutions	Number of hospital beds	Number of doctors, hakims & vaid	Average population dependant on one		
				Medical institutions	Hospital bed	Docotr, vaid/hakim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	124	NA	184	26242	NA	17684
1955-56	220	1212	343	15473	2809	9924
1960-61	401	2829	557	8880	1259	6393
1968-69	915	4006	1263	4790	1094	3470
1973-74	1262	4939	1662	3952	1010	3001
1977-78	1429	5063	1859	3869	1002	2974
1980-81	1816	5422	2192	3290	1102	2726
1985-86	2314	6930	2826	2938	981	2406
1986-87	2509	7119	2897	2781	980	2408

*Includes District/Sub-District Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Primary units Sub-units, Allopathic/Unani auyurvedic dispensaries, Mobile medical units, Medical aid centres, STD/VD clinics, TB Centres-FP centres/sub-centres, Leprosy sub-centres/control units and trichoma/amchi centres/units.

TABLE 14.05

Villages supplied with protected drinking water

Year	Number of inhabitted villages	Rural popu- lation 1971 (Lakhs)	Coverage of		Coverage percentage	
			Villages (Nos.)	Rural popula- tion (Lakhs)	Villages	Rural popula- tion —1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	6503	37.58	725	7.74	11.15	20.60
1977-78	6503	37.58	1147	9.22	17.64	24.53
1980-81	6503	37.58	1934	14.15	29.74	37.65
1981-82	6503	37.58	2269	15.83	34.89	42.12
1982-83	6503	37.58	2692	17.96	41.40	47.79
1983-84	6503	37.58	3115	20.59	48.46	54.79
1984-85	6503	37.58	3760	23.70	57.82	63.06
1985-86	6503	37.58	4200	25.86	64.59	68.81
1986-87	6503	37.58	4645	27.97	71.43	74.42

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